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1886.

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PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS &c., for 1887.

JANUARY

6	Swergavathil Akathasy	Margaly	24
8	Suchindrnm Car Festival	"	26
9	Auruthra Thrasanum	"	27
12	Trevandrum Magara Syvelly	"	30
13	Ottarayana Poonyakalum—Thye Pongal	Thye	1
14	Mauttoo Pongal	"	2

FEBRUARY

7	Tye Pooyam	"	26
13	Ashtakakalarumbha	Mausy	3
15	Vycathoo Ashtamy	"	5
21	Sivarathree Vratum	"	11
22	Kaliyugathy	"	12

MARCH

25	Survajinnamasumvalsarambha	Panguny	13
28	Meena Bharanee	"	16

APRIL

2	Sree Rama Navamy	"	21
8	Trevandrum Aurant	"	27
12	Vishoo Pooniacalem	Chittray	1
13	Vishoo	"	2
26	Atchayathiruteeya—Kritayugathy	"	15

MAY

6	Chitraguptapoojah	"	25
7	Chitrapournima	"	26
9	Agneenatchettra Thosharumbha	"	28
23	Agneenatchettra Thoshavasanaha	Vaikausy	11

JUNE

20	Arthrapravasom	Auny	7

JULY

15	Thetchanayanarumbha—Thetchanayana Pooniacalem—Trevandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	Audy	1
29	Varaletchmy Vratam	"	15

AUGUST

3	Chunthra grahana Pooniacalem (*Lunar Eclipse*) ...	Audy	20
11	Bharanee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Senior Ranee's birthday*	,,	28
15	Audy Auroothee	,,	32
16	Auvany Pirappoo ....(1063)	Auvany	1
22	Vinayaka Chathurthee	,,	7
23	Rishee Punchamy	,,	8
31	Ohnum	,,	16

SEPTEMBER

1	Anantha Vratum	,,	17
3	Mahalaya Putcharambha	,,	19
5	Ravathee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Ellia Rajah's birthday*..	,,	21
10	Ashtamy Rohany Vratum	,,	26
15	Thuaparayugathy	,,	31
17	Mahalyaputchavasana—Poojavippoo........	Puratasy	2
24	Moolum Auta Tirunaul—H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY........	,,	9
25	Mahanavamy	,,	10
26	Veejaya Thasamy—Poojah Edupoo	,,	11

OCTOBER

5	Bharanee Tirunaul-*H. H. The Junior Ranee's birthday*.	,,	20
15	Teepaulee (*after Sunset*)	,,	30
16	Vishuvel Pooniacalem	Alpasy	1
24	Utradum Tirunaul—*H. H. Ravi Varma Rajah's birthday*	,,	9
25	Trevandrum Auraut—Thirayatayugathy	,,	10

NOVEMBER

23	Chathayum Tirunaul-*H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday*..	Kartigay	9
26	Guruvayoor Akadasy........	,,	12
27	Assuvathy Tirunaul—*H. H. The 2nd Prince's birthday*	,,	13
30	Tiru Kartigay	,,	16

DECEMBER

8	Vycathoo Ashtamy........	,,	24
26	Swergavathil Akadasy	Margaly	12
29	Suchundrum Car Festival	,,	15
30	Aruthratherasanam	,,	16

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TREVANDRUM.

Trevandrum Observatory.

Longitude	5*h.* 7*m.* 59*s.*=76° 59′ 45″	East.
Latitude	8° 30′ 32″	North.
Deviation of the Compass	0° 42′ 19″	East.
Dip... ... ... approximately	2° 30′	South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.	
Mean temperature of the air in the shade ...	77° 81 Fah.	
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade	73° 42 Fah.	
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.	
Mean vapour pressure...	0·778 inches.	
Mean relative humidity ... (Saturation=1)	0·812	
Mean direction of the wind	W. N. W.	
Mean yearly fall of rain	64·71 inches.*	
Mean yearly evaporation	88·54 inches.	

Note—

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838—80). The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838—64) was 68·36 inches, shewing a decrease of 3·65 inches, in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865—80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865 and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838—80). But as the observations extend only over a short period, and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continual decrease.

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MALABAR ERA	(Com. Aug. 16, 1887)	1063

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The golden number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Chritian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the ¼ makes a day in every four years; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive, is 4 days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is C. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles*.

Roman Indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312 by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian period.

Time is distinguished into three kinds: *Apparent* or *True* time *Mean* time and *Siderial* time; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent* or *True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the meridian; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called the mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; lastly, the time comprehended between two following passages of the same star over the same meridian is a *Siderial* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed; it is divided into 24 hours, reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24, or from noon to noon. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astronomical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated

into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A.M.) and those between noon and midnight afternoon hours (written (P.M.) The sidereal day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 sidereal hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the *civil* time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being in the horizon, and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at Mean Noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun, or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trevandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, meridian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time, at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trevandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "Meridian Passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trevandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the Mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise*, and others on which it *does not set*.

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon—The numbers devote the mean time at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90° 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter.

The moon's Apogee and Perigee.—The numbers here given indicate, to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The Planets' rising, setting and meridian passage.—As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Equator, north or south.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	19th Margaly.
"	13	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	11	1st Mausy or Coombhum.
March	13	1st Punguny or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	14	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carcadagum.
August	16	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	16	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	15	1st Kartigay or Vrechecum.
December	15	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
"	31	17th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.
1801... 976-7	1826...1001-2	1851...1026-7	1876...1051-2
1802... 977-8	1827...1002-3	1852...1027-8	1877...1052-3
1803... 978-9	1828...1003-4	1853...1028-9	1878...1053-4
1804... 979-0	1829...1004-5	1854...1029-0	1879...1054-5
1805... 980-1	1830...1005-6	1855...1030-1	1880...1055-6
1806... 981-2	1831...1006-7	1856...1031-2	1881...1056-7
1807... 982-3	1832...1007-8	1857...1032-3	1882...1057-8
1808... 983-4	1833...1008-9	1858...1033-4	1883...1058-9
1809... 984-5	1834...1009-0	1859...1034-5	1884...1059-0
1810... 985-6	1835...1010-1	1860...1035-6	1885...1060-1
1811... 986-7	1836...1011-2	1861...1036-7	1886...1061-2
1812... 987-8	1837...1012-3	1862...1037-8	1887...1062-3
1813... 988-9	1838...1013-4	1863...1038-9	1888...1063-4
1814... 989-0	1839...1014-5	1864...1039-0	1889...1064-5
1815... 990-1	1840...1015-6	1865...1040-1	1890...1065-6
1816... 991-2	1841...1016-7	1866...1041-2	1891...1066-7
1817... 992-3	1842...1017-8	1867...1042-3	1892...1067-8
1818... 993-4	1843...1018-9	1868...1043-4	1893...1068-9
1819... 994-5	1844...1019-0	1869...1044-5	1894...1069-0
1820... 995-6	1845...1020-1	1870...1045-6	1895...1070-1
1821... 996-7	1846...1021-2	1871...1046-7	1896...1071-2
1822... 997-8	1847...1022-3	1872...1047-8	1897...1072-3
1823... 998-9	1848...1023-4	1873...1048-9	1898...1073-4
1824... 999-0	1849...1024-5	1874...1049-0	1899...1074-5
1825...1000-1	1850...1025-6	1875...1050-1	1900...1075-6

ECLIPSES

OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR THE YEAR,

1887.

In the year 1887, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 8, 1887, invisible at Trevandrum.

II.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 22, 1887, invisible at Trevandrum.

III.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 3, 1887, visible at Trevandrum.

		d.	*h.*	*m.*	
First contact with the Penumbra	August	3	11	19·9	P. M.
First contact with the shadow........	,,	4	0	43·7	A. M.
Middle of the Eclipse.........	,,	,,	1	56·9	,,
Last contact with the shadow.........	,,	,,	3	10·1	,,
Last contact with the Penumbra.....	,,	,,	4	33·9	,,

Duration from the first to the last contact with the dark shadow 2*h.* 26*m.*

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 0·419.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 130° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact at 151° towards the West; in each case, for direct image.

IV.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, August 18, 1887, invisible at Trevandrum.

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Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly. 19	6 16	5 52	6·9	23 14	5 21	11 28
SUN.	2	20	6 17	5 52	7·9	23 54	6 3	12 13
Mon.	3	21	6 17	5 53	8·9	— —	6 46	13 0
Tues.	4	22	6 17	5 53	9·9	0 34	7 31	13 47
Wed.	5	23	6 17	5 54	10·9	1 16	8 18	14 37
Thur.	6	24	6 18	5 54	11·9	2 0	9 8	15 31
Fri.	7	25	6 18	5 55	12·9	2 47	10 2	16 26
Sat.	8	26	6 19	5 55	13·9	3 38	10 58	17 23
SUN.	9	27	6 19	5 56	14·9	4 33	11 57	18 22
Mon.	10	28	6 19	5 56	15·9	5 32	12 56	19 20
Tues.	11	29	6 19	5 57	16·9	6 31	13 54	20 16
Wed.	12	30	6 20	5 57	17·9	7 32	14 51	21 9
Thur.	13	Magaram or Tye. 1	6 20	5 58	18·9	8 31	15 46	22 1
Fri.	14	2	6 20	5 58	19·9	9 29	16 38	22 50
Sat.	15	3	6 21	5 59	20·9	10 25	17 30	23 38
SUN.	16	4	6 21	5 59	21·9	11 20	18 21	— —
Mon.	17	5	6 21	6 0	22·9	12 14	19 12	0 27
Tues.	18	6	6 21	6 0	23·9	13 7	20 3	1 15
Wed.	19	7	6 21	6 1	24·9	14 1	20 55	2 4
Thur.	20	8	6 21	6 1	25·9	14 54	21 47	2 55
Fri.	21	9	6 22	6 2	26·9	15 47	22 38	3 46
Sat.	22	10	6 22	6 2	27·9	16 39	23 29	4 37
SUN.	23	11	6 22	6 2	28·9	17 30	— —	5 28
Mon.	24	12	6 22	6 3	0·2	18 18	0 18	6 18
Tues.	25	13	6 22	6 3	1·2	19 5	1 5	7 6
Wed.	26	14	6 22	6 4	2·2	19 48	1 50	7 53
Thur.	27	15	6 22	6 4	3·2	20 30	2 34	8 39
Fri.	28	16	6 22	6 4	4·2	21 11	3 17	9 24
Sat.	29	17	6 22	6 5	5·2	21 51	3 59	10 8
SUN.	30	18	6 22	6 5	6·2	22 30	4 41	10 53
Mon.	31	19	6 22	6 5	7·2	23 11	5 24	11 39

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter.*	2	5	28·5 P.M.		☾ *Apogee*	1	5	P.M.
🌕 *Full Moon.....*	10	3	40·3 A.M.		☾ *Perigee*	12	11	A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	16	8	30·0 P.M.		☾ *Apogee*	28	0	NOON.
● *New Moon...*	24	8	9·1 A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 53	22 39	4 25	S 22 22	18 40	0 34	6 19	S 23 15	20 5	1 53	7 41	S 19 50
11	17 17	23 2	4 47	23 52	19 1	0 48	6 35	21 20	19 56	1 45	7 34	17 40
21	17 44	23 29	5 14	23 24	19 12	1 1	6 50	18 21	19 46	1 37	7 28	15 11
31	18 12	23 59	5 46	S 20 36	19 20	1 11	7 2	S 14 31	19 36	1 28	7 20	S 12 27

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	13 24	19 17	1 10	S 11 8	6 26	12 40	18 54	N 21 48	12 3	18 0	23 57	S 4 15
11	12 49	18 42	0 35	11 32	5 43	11 57	18 11	21 56	11 24	17 21	23 18	4 16
21	12 14	18 7	0 0	11 51	5 1	11 15	17 29	22 4	10 45	16 42	22 39	4 16
31	11 37	17 30	23 23	S 12 3	4 18	10 32	16 46	N 22 11	10 5	16 2	21 50	S 4 14

THE mean fall of rain from *43 years' observations (1838—80) in January at Trevandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76, and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in, in 1871, 2·9in., in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0·55.

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

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FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Tues.	1	Magaram or Tye	20	6	22	6	6	8·2	23	53	6	9	12	27
Wed.	2		21	6	22	6	6	9·2	—	—	6	57	13	17
Thur.	3		22	6	22	6	6	10·2	0	38	7	47	14	10
Fri.	4		23	6	22	6	7	11·2	1	26	8	41	15	6
Sat.	5		24	6	22	6	7	12·2	2	17	9	38	16	3
SUN.	6		25	6	22	6	7	13·2	3	13	10	36	17	1
Mon.	7		26	6	21	6	7	14·2	4	11	11	36	17	59
Tues.	8		27	6	21	6	8	15·2	5	12	12	35	18	55
Wed.	9		28	6	21	6	8	16·2	6	13	13	32	19	49
Thur.	10		29	6	21	6	8	17·2	7	14	14	28	20	41
Fri.	11	Coombhum or Mausy.	1	6	21	6	8	18·2	8	13	15	22	21	32
Sat.	12		2	6	21	6	8	19·2	9	10	16	15	22	22
SUN.	13		3	6	20	6	9	20·2	10	7	17	8	23	12
Mon.	14		4	6	20	6	9	21·2	11	2	18	0	—	—
Tues.	15		5	6	20	6	9	22·2	11	57	18	52	0	2
Wed.	16		6	6	20	6	9	23·2	12	51	19	44	0	52
Thur.	17		7	6	19	6	9	24·2	13	44	20	35	1	43
Fri.	18		8	6	19	6	9	25·2	14	36	21	25	2	34
Sat.	19		9	6	19	6	10	26·2	15	27	22	14	3	24
SUN.	20		10	6	18	6	10	27·2	16	15	23	2	4	14
Mon.	21		11	6	18	6	10	28·2	17	2	23	47	5	2
Tues.	22		12	6	18	6	10	29·2	17	46	—	—	5	49
Wed.	23		13	6	17	6	10	0·4	18	28	0	31	6	35
Thur.	24		14	6	17	6	10	1·4	19	9	1	14	7	20
Fri.	25		15	6	17	6	10	2·4	19	49	1	57	8	5
Sat.	26		16	6	16	6	10	3·4	20	29	2	39	8	49
SUN.	27		17	6	16	6	10	4·4	21	9	3	21	9	35
Mon.	28		18	6	15	6	10	5·4	21	50	4	5	10	21
... ...	...		...	...	...	..	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FEBRUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter.*	1	1	34·8	P.M.	● *New Moon.*	23	2	48·2	A.M.
○ *Full Moon.*	8	3	22·3	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	9	5		P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	15	6	40·0	A.M.	☾ *Apogee ......*	24	11		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. passage	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 13	0 0	5 47	S 20 11	19 21	1 12	7 3	S 14 6	19 34	1 27	7 20	S 12 10
11	18 39	0 30	6 21	14 4[illegible]	19 26	1 20	7 14	9 33	19 23	1 17	7 11	9 14
21	19 3	0 59	6 55	6 54	19 30	1 27	7 24	4 35	19 11	1 7	7 3	6 9
28	19 15	1 14	7 13	S 0 58	19 32	1 31	7 30	S 0 59	19 2	1 0	6 58	S 3 57

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	11 33	17 26	23 19	S 12 4	4 14	10 28	16 42	N 22 12	10 1	15 58	21 55	S 4 13
11	10 56	16 49	22 42	12 10	3 32	9 46	16 0	22 18	9 21	15 18	21 15	4 10
21	10 17	16 10	22 3	12 10	2 50	9 4	15 18	22 23	8 40	14 38	20 36	4 3
28	9 49	16 42	21 35	S 12 7	2 22	8 36	14 50	N 22 25	8 12	14 10	20 8	S 3 57

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838—80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1885, 3·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

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Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	Coombhum or Mausy.	19	6 15	6 10	6·4	22 33	4 50	11 10
Wed.	2		20	6 15	6 10	7·4	23 18	5 38	12 0
Thur.	3		21	6 14	6 10	8·4	— —	6 29	12 52
Fri.	4		22	6 14	6 10	9·4	0 7	7 23	13 47
Sat.	5		23	6 13	6 10	10·4	0 59	8 19	14 43
SUN.	6		24	6 13	6 10	11·4	1 54	9 16	15 40
Mon.	7		25	6 12	6 10	12·4	2 52	10 15	16 36
Tues.	8		26	6 12	6 10	13·4	3 52	11 13	17 32
Wed.	9		27	6 11	6 10	14·4	4 52	12 10	18 26
Thur.	10		28	6 11	6 10	15·4	5 53	13 6	19 18
Fri.	11		29	6 10	6 10	16·4	6 52	14 2	20 11
Sat.	12		30	6 10	6 10	17·4	7 51	14 56	21 2
SUN.	13	Menum or Panguny.	1	6 9	6 10	18·4	8 49	15 51	21 54
Mon.	14		2	6 9	6 10	19·4	9 46	16 45	22 46
Tues.	15		3	6 8	6 10	20·4	10 43	17 38	23 38
Wed.	16		4	6 8	6 10	21·4	11 38	18 31	— —
Thur.	17		5	6 7	6 10	22·4	12 31	19 22	0 30
Fri.	18		6	6 7	6 10	23·4	13 23	20 12	1 21
Sat.	19		7	6 6	6 10	24·4	14 13	21 0	2 11
SUN.	20		8	6 6	6 10	25·4	15 0	21 46	3 0
Mon.	21		9	6 5	6 10	26·4	15 45	22 30	3 47
Tues.	22		10	6 4	6 10	27·4	16 27	23 13	4 33
Wed.	23		11	6 4	6 10	28·4	17 9	23 55	5 18
Thur.	24		12	6 3	6 10	29·4	17 49	— —	6 3
Fri.	25		13	6 3	6 9	0·6	18 28	0 37	6 47
Sat.	26		14	6 3	6 9	1·6	19 8	1 20	7 33
SUN.	27		15	6 2	6 9	2·6	19 49	2 3	8 19
Mon.	28		16	6 1	6 9	3·6	20 31	2 48	9 6
Tues.	29		17	6 1	6 9	4·6	21 15	3 35	9 55
Wed.	30		18	6 0	6 9	5·6	22 2	4 24	10 46
Thur.	31		19	6 0	6 9	6·6	22 52	5 15	11 39

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter.*	3	6	15·8	A.M.	● *New Moon..*	24	9	17·7	P.M.
🌕 *Full Moon.....*	10	1	41·9	A.M.	☾ *Perigee ......*	10	5		A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	16	6	50·1	P.M.	☾ *Apogee ......*	24	0		MIDNIGHT.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	° ′	*h. m*	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	° ′	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	° ′
1	19 15	1 15	7 15	S 0 11	19 31	1 31	7 31	S 0 28	19 1	0 59	6 57	S 3 38
11	19 0	1 3	7 6	N 5 13	19 34	1 37	7 40	N 4 42	18 48	0 48	6 48	S 0 28
21	17 59	0 1	6 3	N 3 48	19 37	1 43	7 49	9 42	18 34	0 36	6 38	N 2 40
31	16 58	22 59	5 0	S 1 7	19 41	1 50	7 59	N 14 21	18 22	0 25	6 28	N 5 45

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	° ′	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	° ′	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	° ′
1	9 45	15 38	21 31	S 12 6	2 18	8 32	14 46	N 22 26	8 7	14 5	20 3	S 3 56
11	9 3	14 56	20 49	11 55	1 38	7 52	14 6	22 28	7 27	13 25	19 23	3 48
21	8 21	14 14	20 7	11 39	0 58	7 12	13 26	22 29	6 46	12 44	18 42	3 38
31	7 38	13 31	19 24	S 11 18	0 20	6 34	12 48	N 22 29	6 5	12 3	18 1	S 3 28

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in, and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·18in., and in 1864, 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07.

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APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Month	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	Menum or Panguny.	20	5 59	6 9	7·6	23 45	6 9	12 33
Sat.	2		21	5 59	6 9	8·6	— —	7 4	13 28
SUN.	3		22	5 58	6 9	9·6	0 40	8 0	14 22
Mon.	4		23	5 57	6 9	10·6	1 36	8 56	15 16
Tues.	5		24	5 57	6 9	11·6	2 35	9 52	16 9
Wed.	6		25	5 56	6 9	12·6	3 33	10 48	17 2
Thur.	7		26	5 56	6 9	13·6	4 32	11 43	17 54
Fri.	8		27	5 55	6 9	14·6	5 31	12 39	18 47
Sat.	9		28	5 55	6 8	15·6	6 30	13 35	19 40
SUN.	10		29	5 54	6 8	16·6	7 29	14 31	20 33
Mon.	11		30	5 54	6 8	17·6	8 27	15 27	21 28
Tues.	12	— Madum or Chittray.	1	5 53	6 8	18·6	9 25	16 22	22 21
Wed.	13		2	5 53	6 8	19·6	10 21	17 15	23 14
Thur.	14		3	5 52	6 8	20·6	11 16	18 7	— —
Fri.	15		4	5 52	6 8	21·6	12 8	18 56	0 6
Sat.	16		5	5 51	6 8	22·6	12 56	19 43	0 56
SUN.	17		6	5 51	6 8	23·6	13 43	20 28	1 44
Mon.	18		7	5 51	6 8	24·6	14 26	21 11	2 30
Tues.	19		8	5 50	6 8	25·6	15 8	21 54	3 16
Wed.	20		9	5 50	6 8	26·6	15 48	22 36	4 1
Thur.	21		10	5 49	6 8	27·6	16 28	23 18	4 45
Fri.	22		11	5 49	6 8	28·6	17 8	— —	5 30
Sat.	23		12	5 48	6 8	29·6	17 48	0 1	6 16
SUN.	24		13	5 48	6 8	0·9	18 30	0 46	7 4
Mon.	25		14	5 48	6 8	1·9	19 13	1 32	7 53
Tues.	26		15	5 47	6 8	2·9	20 0	2 21	8 43
Wed.	27		16	5 47	6 8	3·9	20 49	3 12	9 36
Thur.	28		17	5 47	6 8	4·9	21 40	4 4	10 29
Fri.	29		18	5 46	6 8	5·9	22 34	4 58	11 22
Sat.	30		19	5 46	6 9	6·9	23 29	5 53	12 15
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

APRIL

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter.*	1	7	0·8	P.M.	● *New Moon.*	23	2	1·2	P.M.
○ *Full Moon.*	8	10	46·9	A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	7	5		P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	15	9	11·8	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	20	7		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 56	22 55	4 54	S 1 30	19 42	1 51	8 0	N 14 47	18 20	0 24	6 28	N 6 3
11	16 28	22 26	4 24	3 5	19 47	1 59	8 11	18 47	18 8	0 13	6 18	9 0
21	16 22	22 21	4 20	S 0 55	19 55	2 9	8 23	21 49	17 55	0 2	6 9	11 46
30	16 27	22 29	4 31	N 3 19	20 5	2 20	8 35	N 24 2	17 42	23 51	6 0	N 14 5

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	7 34	13 27	19 20	S 11 16	0 16	6 30	12 44	N 22 29	6 1	11 59	17 57	S 3 27
11	6 50	12 43	18 30	10 52	23 38	5 52	12 6	22 27	5 20	11 18	17 16	3 17
21	6 5	11 59	17 53	10 26	23 1	5 15	11 29	22 25	4 39	10 37	16 35	3 7
30	5 25	11 19	17 13	S 10 2	22 28	4 42	10 56	N 22 21	4 3	10 1	15 59	S 3 0

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in. and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., in 1856, 10·9in., and in 1843, 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

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MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
SUN.	1	20 (Madum or Chittray)	5 45	6 9	7·9	— —	6 47	13 8
Mon.	2	21	5 45	6 9	8·9	0 25	7 41	13 59
Tues.	3	22	5 45	6 9	9·9	1 22	8 35	14 50
Wed.	4	23	5 45	6 9	10·9	2 18	9 29	15 41
Thur.	5	24	5 44	6 9	11·9	3 15	10 23	16 32
Fri.	6	25	5 44	6 9	12·9	4 13	11 18	17 24
Sat.	7	26	5 44	6 9	13·9	5 10	12 14	18 17
SUN.	8	27	5 43	6 9	14·9	6 9	13 10	19 12
Mon.	9	28	5 43	6 9	15·9	7 8	14 7	20 7
Tues.	10	29	5 43	6 9	16·9	8 6	15 3	21 2
Wed.	11	30	5 43	6 10	17·9	9 3	15 57	21 56
Thur.	12	31	5 43	6 10	18·9	9 57	16 49	22 48
Fri.	13	1 (Eddavum or Vaikausy.)	5 42	6 10	19·9	10 49	17 38	23 38
Sat.	14	2	5 42	6 10	20·9	11 37	18 24	— —
SUN.	15	3	5 42	6 10	21·9	12 23	19 8	0 26
Mon.	16	4	5 42	6 10	22·9	13 5	19 51	1 12
Tues.	17	5	5 42	6 11	23·9	13 46	20 33	1 57
Wed.	18	6	5 42	6 11	24·9	14 26	21 15	2 42
Thur.	19	7	5 42	6 11	25·9	15 6	21 58	3 26
Fri.	20	8	5 41	6 11	26·9	15 46	22 42	4 12
Sat.	21	9	5 41	6 11	27·9	16 27	23 28	4 59
SUN.	22	10	5 41	6 11	28·9	17 10	— —	5 48
Mon.	23	11	5 41	6 12	0·3	17 56	0 17	6 39
Tues.	24	12	5 41	6 12	1·3	18 45	1 8	7 31
Wed.	25	13	5 41	6 12	2·3	19 36	2 0	8 25
Thur.	26	14	5 41	6 12	3·3	20 30	2 55	9 19
Fri.	27	15	5 41	6 13	4·3	21 25	3 49	10 12
Sat.	28	16	5 41	6 13	5·3	22 21	4 44	11 5
SUN.	29	17	5 41	6 13	6·3	23 17	5 37	11 56
Mon.	30	18	5 41	6 13	7·3	— —	6 30	12 45
Tues.	31	19	5 41	6 14	8·3	0 12	7 22	13 35

MAY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter.*	1	4	8·4	A.M.	☽ *First Quarter*	30	10	27·7	A.M.
🌕 *Full Moon.....*	7	7	9·3	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	5	11		P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	15	1	25·4	A.M.	☾ *Apogee ......*	17	11		P.M.
● *New Moon..*	23	4	13·4	A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 29	22 31	4 33	N 3 53	20 6	2 21	8 36	N 24 13	17 41	23 50	5 59	N 14 20
11	16 46	22 52	4 58	10 30	20 17	2 33	8 49	25 20	17 29	23 39	5 49	16 40
21	17 19	23 30	5 41	17 48	20 29	2 45	9 1	25 19	17 17	23 29	5 41	18 42
31	18 1	0 16	6 31	N 23 36	20 41	2 56	9 11	N 24 6	17 6	23 19	5 32	N 20 26

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	5 21	11 15	17 9	S 10 0	22 25	4 39	10 53	N 22 20	3 59	9 57	15 55	S 2 59
11	4 37	10 31	16 25	9 36	21 49	4 3	10 17	22 15	3 18	9 16	15 14	2 51
21	3 54	9 48	15 42	9 16	21 14	3 28	9 42	22 8	2 38	8 36	14 34	2 46
31	3 11	9 6	15 1	S 9 1	20 39	2 53	9 7	N 22 0	1 58	7 56	13 54	S 2 42

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in. and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in., and 1866, 0·77in.,

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

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JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		Moon's Age. Mean Noon.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	
				h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
Wed.	1	Eddavum or Vaikausy.	20	5	41	6	14	9·3	1	8	8	14	14	24
Thur.	2		21	5	41	6	14	10·3	2	3	9	7	15	14
Fir.	3		22	5	41	6	14	11·3	2	58	10	0	16	5
Sat.	4		23	5	41	6	15	12·3	3	55	10	55	16	58
SUN.	5		24	5	42	6	15	13·3	4	52	11	52	17	52
Mon.	6		25	5	42	6	15	14·3	5	50	12	48	18	48
Tues.	7		26	5	42	6	15	15·3	6	48	13	44	19	43
Wed.	8		27	5	42	6	16	16·3	7	44	14	37	20	36
Thur.	9		28	5	42	6	16	17·3	8	38	15	29	21	28
Fri.	10		29	5	42	6	16	18·3	9	29	16	17	22	18
Sat.	11		30	5	42	6	16	19·3	10	16	17	3	23	6
SUN.	12		31	5	42	6	17	20·3	11	1	17	47	23	52
Mon.	13		32	5	43	6	17	21·3	11	43	18	29	—	—
Tues.	14	Methunum or Auny.	1	5	43	6	17	22·3	12	23	19	11	0	37
Wed.	15		2	5	43	6	17	23·3	13	3	19	54	1	21
Thur.	16		3	5	43	6	18	24·3	13	43	20	37	2	6
Fri.	17		4	5	43	6	18	25·3	14	23	21	22	2	52
Sat.	18		5	5	43	6	18	26·3	15	5	22	10	3	41
SUN.	19		6	5	44	6	18	27·3	15	50	23	0	4	31
Mon.	20		7	5	44	6	19	28·3	16	38	23	53	5	23
Tues.	21		8	5	44	6	19	29·3	17	29	—	—	6	17
Wed.	22		9	5	44	6	19	0·8	18	22	0	47	7	12
Thur.	23		10	5	45	6	19	1·8	19	18	1	43	8	7
Fri.	24		11	5	45	6	19	2·8	20	15	2	39	9	1
Sat.	25		12	5	45	6	20	3·8	21	12	3	34	9	53
SUN.	26		13	5	45	6	20	4·8	22	9	4	27	10	44
Mon.	27		14	5	45	6	20	5·8	23	4	5	19	11	33
Tues.	28		15	5	46	6	20	6·8	23	59	6	11	12	21
Wed.	29		16	5	46	6	20	7·8	—	—	7	2	13	10
Thur.	30		17	5	46	6	20	8·8	0	53	7	54	13	59
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JUNE

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☺ *Full Moon.*	6	3	46·3	A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	2	5	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	13	6	42·8	P.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	14	5	P.M.
● *New Moon.*	21	4	0·8	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	28	0	Noon.
☽ *First Quarter.*	28	3	9·0	P.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 7	0 22	6 37	N 23 59	20 42	2 57	9 12	N 23 59	17	23 18	5 31	N 20 35
11	18 55	1 11	7 27	25 19	20 51	3 5	9 19	21 42	16 54	23 8	5 22	21 58
21	19 29	1 43	7 57	23 4	20 59	3 10	9 21	18 36	16 45	22 59	5 13	23 0
30	19 41	1 53	8 5	N 19 34	21 2	3 11	9 20	N 15 15	16 35	22 50	5 5	N 23 37

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
-	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	3 6	9 1	14 56	S 8 59	20 35	2 49	9 3	N 21 59	1 54	7 52	13 50	S 2 42
11	2 25	8 20	14 15	8 51	20 1	2 15	8 29	21 45	1 14	7 12	13 10	2 40
21	1 45	7 40	13 35	8 49	19 27	1 41	7 55	21 39	0 35	6 33	12 31	2 40
30	1 10	7 5	13 0	S 8 53	18 57	1 10	7 23	N 21 28	0 0	5 58	11 56	S 2 44

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in. and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in., and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

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JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1		18	5 46	6 21	9·8	1 48	8 47	14 50
Sat.	2		19	5 47	6 21	10·8	2 43	9 41	15 43
SUN.	3	Methunum or Auny.	20	5 47	6 21	11·8	3 39	10 36	16 36
Mon.	4		21	5 47	6 21	12·8	4 36	11 32	17 31
Tues.	5		22	5 47	6 21	13·8	5 32	12 26	18 25
Wed.	6		23	5 48	6 21	14·8	6 27	13 19	19 18
Thur.	7		24	5 48	6 21	15·8	7 19	14 9	20 9
Fri.	8		25	5 48	6 21	16·8	8 8	14 56	20 58
Sat.	9		26	5 48	6 21	17·8	8 56	15 41	21 45
SUN.	10		27	5 49	6 21	18·8	9 38	16 24	22 30
Mon.	11		28	5 49	6 22	19·8	10 19	17 7	23 15
Tues.	12		29	5 49	6 22	20·8	10 59	17 49	23 59
Wed.	13		30	5 49	6 22	21·8	11 39	18 31	— —
Thur.	14		31	5 49	6 22	22·8	12 19	19 15	0 45
Fri.	15	Carcadagum or Audy.	1	5 50	6 22	23·8	13 0	20 1	1 32
Sat.	16		2	5 50	6 22	24·8	13 43	20 50	2 21
SUN.	17		3	5 50	6 22	25·8	14 29	21 41	3 12
Mon.	18		4	5 50	6 21	26·8	15 18	22 35	4 5
Tues.	19		5	5 50	6 21	27·8	16 11	23 31	5 0
Wed.	20		6	5 51	6 21	28·8	17 6	— —	5 56
Thur.	21		7	5 51	6 21	0·4	18 4	0 29	6 52
Fri.	22		8	5 51	6 21	1·4	19 2	1 25	7 47
Sat.	23		9	5 51	6 21	2·4	20 0	2 21	8 39
SUN.	24		10	5 51	6 21	3·4	20 58	3 15	9 30
Mon.	25		11	5 52	6 21	4·4	21 54	4 7	10 19
Tues.	26		12	5 52	6 21	5·4	22 49	4 59	11 8
Wed.	27		13	5 52	6 21	6·4	23 44	5 51	11 56
Thur.	28		14	5 52	6 20	7·4	— —	6 43	12 47
Fri.	29		15	5 52	6 20	8·4	0 39	7 36	13 38
Sat.	30		16	5 52	6 20	9·4	1 34	8 30	14 30
SUN.	31		17	5 52	6 20	10·4	2 30	9 24	15 24

JULY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☺ *Full Moon*.....	5	1	42·2 P.M.		☽ *First Quarter*	27	7	38·3 P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*..	13	0	5·1 P.M.		☾ *Apogee*	12	11	A.M.
● *New Moon*..	21	1	58·0 A.M.		☾ *Perigee*......	24	11	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 41	1 53	8 5	N 19 9	21 2	3 11	9 20	N 14 51	16 34	22 49	5 4	N 23 40
11	19 29	1 38	7 47	15 18	21 8	3 9	9 15	10 39	16 24	22 39	4 54	23 59
21	18 45	0 53	7 1	13 21	20 59	3 3	9 7	6 14	16 14	22 29	4 44	23 57
31	17 31	23 40	5 49	N 14 32	20 52	2 53	8 54	N 1 50	16 4	22 19	4 34	N 23 35

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	1 6	7 1	12 56	S 8 54	18 53	1 6	7 19	N 21 27	23 56	5 54	11 52	S 2 44
11	0 29	6 23	12 17	9 5	18 20	0 38	6 46	21 14	23 17	5 15	11 13	2 48
21	23 52	5 46	11 40	9 22	17 42	23 55	6 8	21 0	22 39	4 37	10 35	2 55
31	23 17	5 11	11 5	S 9 44	17 8	23 21	5 34	N 20 46	22 1	3 59	9 57	S 3 3

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1859, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in., and 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

1887
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AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	Carcadagum or Audy.	18	5 53	6 20	11·4	3 25	10 18	16 17
Tues.	2		19	5 53	6 19	12·4	4 19	11 11	17 10
Wed.	3		20	5 53	6 19	13·4	5 12	12 1	18 1
Thur.	4		21	5 53	6 19	14·4	6 1	12 50	18 51
Fri.	5		22	5 53	6 19	15·4	6 49	13 36	19 39
Sat.	6		23	5 53	6 18	16·4	7 33	14 20	20 25
SUN.	7		24	5 53	6 18	17·4	8 15	15 2	21 10
Mon.	8		25	5 53	6 18	18·4	8 56	15 44	21 54
Tues.	9		26	5 53	6 17	19·4	9 36	16 27	22 39
Wed.	10		27	5 53	6 17	20·4	10 15	17 9	23 25
Thur.	11		28	5 53	6 17	21·4	10 55	17 54	— —
Fri.	12		29	5 53	6 16	22·4	11 37	18 40	0 12
Sat.	13		30	5 53	6 16	23·4	12 20	19 29	1 1
SUN.	14		31	5 53	6 16	24·4	13 8	20 22	1 52
Mon.	15		32	5 53	6 15	25·4	13 58	21 16	2 46
Tues.	16	Chingum or Auvany 1063.	1	5 53	6 15	26·4	14 51	22 13	3 41
Wed.	17		2	5 53	6 14	27·4	15 48	23 10	4 37
Thur.	18		3	5 53	6 14	28·4	16 47	— —	5 33
Fri.	19		4	5 53	6 14	0·1	17 46	0 7	6 27
Sat.	20		5	5 53	6 13	1·1	18 45	1 3	7 21
SUN.	21		6	5 53	6 13	2·1	19 43	1 58	8 12
Mon.	22		7	5 53	6 12	3·1	20 41	2 52	9 3
Tues.	23		8	5 53	6 12	4·1	21 37	3 46	9 53
Wed.	24		9	5 53	6 11	5·1	22 34	4 39	10 43
Thur.	25		10	5 53	6 11	6·1	23 30	5 33	11 35
Fri.	26		11	5 53	6 10	7·1	— —	6 27	12 27
Sat.	27		12	5 53	6 10	8·1	0 25	7 21	13 20
SUN.	28		13	5 53	6 9	9·1	1 21	8 14	14 13
Mon.	29		14	5 53	6 9	10·1	2 15	9 6	15 5
Tues.	30		15	5 53	6 8	11·1	3 7	9 57	15 56
Wed.	31		16	5 53	6 8	12·1	3 57	10 45	16 46

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AUGUST

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon.....	4	1	48·1	A.M.	*First Quarter*	26	1	29·2	A.M.
Last Quarter..	12	4	44·5	A.M.	*Apogee ......*	9	6		A.M.
New Moon..	19	10	46·6	A.M.	*Perigee ......*	21	5		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 25	23 34	5 43	N 14 47	20 50	2 51	8 52	N 1 24	16 3	22 18	4 33	N 23 32
11	16 41	22 52	5 3	17 26	20 36	2 34	8 32	S 2 42	15 53	22 7	4 21	22 49
21	16 45	22 56	5 7	17 50	20 15	2 11	8 7	6 12	15 41	21 55	4 9	21 49
31	17 19	23 27	5 35	N 13 51	19 40	1 35	7 30	S 8 36	15 29	21 42	3 55	N 20 34

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	23 13	5 7	11 1	S 9 46	17 5	23 18	5 31	N 20 45	21 57	3 55	9 53	S 3 4
11	22 38	4 32	10 26	10 13	16 31	22 44	4 57	20 30	21 19	3 17	9 15	3 14
21	22 4	3 58	9 52	10 44	15 57	22 10	4 23	20 16	20 42	2 40	8 38	3 25
31	21	3 25	9 18	S 11 18	15 23	21 35	3 47	N 20 2	20 4	2 2	8 0	S 3 39

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in., and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

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SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Month	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	Chingum or Auvany.	17	5 52	6 7	13·1	4 45	11 32	17 34
Fri.	2		18	5 53	6 7	14·1	5 30	12 16	18 21
Sat.	3		19	5 52	6 6	15·1	6 13	12 59	19 6
SUN.	4		20	5 52	6 6	16·1	6 54	13 42	19 51
Mon.	5		21	5 52	6 5	17·1	7 34	14 23	20 35
Tues.	6		22	5 52	6 4	18·1	8 13	15 6	21 20
Wed.	7		23	5 52	6 4	19·1	8 53	15 49	22 6
Thur.	8		24	5 52	6 3	20·1	9 34	16 34	22 54
Fri.	9		25	5 52	6 3	21·1	10 16	17 21	23 43
Sat.	10		26	5 52	6 2	22·1	11 0	18 11	— —
SUN.	11		27	5 52	6 2	23·1	11 48	19 3	0 35
Mon.	12		28	5 51	6 1	24·1	12 39	19 57	1 28
Tues.	13		29	5 51	6 0	25·1	13 33	20 53	2 22
Wed.	14		30	5 51	6 0	26·1	14 29	21 50	3 17
Thur.	15		31	5 51	5 59	27·1	15 27	22 46	4 11
Fri.	16	Cunny or Purattasy.	1	5 51	5 59	28·1	16 26	23 43	5 5
Sat.	17		2	5 51	5 58	29·1	17 25	— —	5 58
SUN.	18		3	5 51	5 57	0·7	18 24	0 38	6 50
Mon.	19		4	5 51	5 57	1·7	19 23	1 34	7 42
Tues.	20		5	5 50	5 56	2·7	20 21	2 29	8 35
Wed.	21		6	5 50	5 56	3·7	21 20	3 24	9 28
Thur.	22		7	5 50	5 55	4·7	22 18	4 20	10 21
Fri.	23		8	5 50	5 55	5·7	23 15	5 15	11 15
Sat.	24		9	5 50	5 54	6·7	— —	6 10	12 9
SUN.	25		10	5 50	5 53	7·7	0 10	7 3	13 2
Mon.	26		11	5 50	5 53	8·7	1 4	7 54	13 53
Tues.	27		12	5 50	5 52	9·7	1 55	8 43	14 43
Wed.	28		13	5 50	5 52	10·7	2 43	9 30	15 32
Thur.	29		14	5 50	5 51	11·7	3 29	10 15	16 18
Fri.	30		15	5 49	5 51	12·7	4 12	10 58	17 4
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

SEPTEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☺ *Full Moon.*	2	4	20·7	P.M.	☽ *First Quarter.*	24	10	11·9	A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	10	8	11·2	P.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	5	9		P.M.
● *New Moon.*	17	7	7·8	P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	18	6		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 23	23 31	5 39	N 13 14	19 36	1 31	7 26	S 8 45	15 28	21 41	3 54	N 20 26
11	17 57	0 1	6 5	N 5 56	18 47	0 41	6 35	9 9	15 16	21 28	3 40	18 55
21	18 27	0 26	6 25	S 1 54	17 39	23 35	5 31	7 18	15 2	21 13	3 24	17 14
30	18 48	0 43	6 38	S 8 32	16 46	22 43	4 40	S 4 22	14 51	21 0	3 9	N 15 34

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	21 28	3 21	9 14	S 11 22	15 20	21 32	3 44	N 20 0	20 0	1 58	7 56	S 3 40
11	20 56	2 49	8 42	11 59	14 45	20 57	3 9	19 47	19 23	1 21	7 19	3 53
21	20 25	2 17	8 9	12 38	14 10	20 22	2 34	19 34	18 47	0 44	6 41	4 8
30	19 56	1 48	7 40	S 13 14	13 37	19 49	2 1	N 19 24	18 14	0 11	6 8	S 4 21

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·04in., in 1845, 0·29in, and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in September was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

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OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1		16	5 49	5 50	13·7	4 53	11 40	17 48
SUN.	2	Cunny or Purattasy.	17	5 49	5 49	14·7	5 33	12 22	18 33
Mon.	3		18	5 49	5 49	15·7	6 12	13 4	19 18
Tues.	4		19	5 49	5 48	16·7	6 52	13 47	20 3
Wed.	5		20	5 49	5 48	17·7	7 32	14 31	20 50
Thur.	6		21	5 49	5 47	18·7	8 13	15 17	21 38
Fri.	7		22	5 49	5 47	19·7	8 57	16 5	22 28
Sat.	8		23	5 49	5 46	20·7	9 43	16 55	23 20
SUN.	9		24	5 49	5 46	21·7	10 32	17 48	— —
Mon.	10		25	5 49	5 45	22·7	11 23	18 41	0 12
Tues.	11		26	5 49	5 45	23·7	12 17	19 36	1 5
Wed.	12		27	5 40	5 44	24·7	13 12	20 30	1 38
Thur.	13		28	5 49	5 44	25·7	14 9	21 25	2 51
Fri.	14		29	5 49	5 43	26·7	15 7	22 20	3 43
Sat.	15		30	5 49	5 43	27·7	16 5	23 16	4 34
SUN.	16	Toolam or Arpasy.	1	5 49	5 43	28·7	17 3	— —	5 26
Mon.	17		2	5 49	5 42	0·4	18 3	0 12	6 19
Tues.	18		3	5 49	5 42	1·4	19 2	1 8	7 13
Wed.	19		4	5 49	5 41	2·4	20 2	2 6	8 8
Thur.	20		5	5 49	5 41	3·4	21 2	3 3	9 4
Fri.	21		6	5 49	5 40	4·4	22 0	4 1	10 0
Sat.	22		7	5 49	5 40	5·4	22 57	4 56	10 55
SUN.	23		8	5 49	5 40	6·4	23 50	5 49	11 48
Mon.	24		9	5 49	5 39	7·4	— —	6 40	12 40
Tues.	25		10	5 49	5 39	8·4	0 40	7 28	13 29
Wed.	26		11	5 49	5 39	9·4	1 27	8 13	14 16
Thur.	27		12	5 49	5 38	10·4	2 11	8 57	15 2
Fri.	28		13	5 50	5 38	11·4	2 53	9 39	15 46
Sat.	29		14	5 50	5 38	12·4	3 53	10 21	16 31
SUN.	30		15	5 50	5 38	13·4	4 12	11 3	17 16
Mon.	31		16	5 50	5 37	14·4	4 51	11 45	18 1

OCTOBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☺ *Full Moon.*	2	8	55·3	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	3	3	A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	10	10	5·4	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	16	11	P.M.
● *New Moon.*	17	3	43·0	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*	30	4	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter* ...	23	10	53·8	P.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 51	0 45	6 39	S 9 13	16 40	22 38	4 36	S 4 2	14 49	20 58	3 7	N 15 23
11	19 10	1 0	6 50	15 30	15 5	21 54	3 53	S 1 7	14 35	20 43	2 51	13 25
21	19 25	1 12	6 59	20 22	15 24	21 24	3 24	N 0 22	14 19	20 26	2 38	11 22
31	19 30	1 15	7 0	S 23 11	15 4	21 4	3 4	N 0 19	14 3	20 9	2 15	N 9 16

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 53	1 45	7 37	S 13 18	13 34	19 46	1 58	N 19 23	18 10	0 7	6 4	S 4 23
11	19 23	1 14	7 5	13 59	12 57	19 9	1 21	19 13	17 29	23 26	5 23	4 38
21	18 52	0 43	6 34	14 39	12 20	18 32	0 44	19 6	16 53	22 50	4 47	4 51
31	18 21	0 12	6 3	S 15 19	11 43	17 55	0 7	N 19 1	16 15	22 12	4 9	S 5 5

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

NOVEMBER

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Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	Toolam or Arpasy.	17	5 50	5 37	15·4	5 31	12 29	18 48
Wed.	2		18	5 50	5 37	16·4	6 12	13 15	19 36
Thur.	3		19	5 51	5 37	17·4	6 55	14 2	20 25
Fri.	4		20	5 51	5 37	18·4	7 41	14 52	21 16
Sat.	5		21	5 51	5 36	19·4	8 29	15 43	22 8
SUN.	6		22	5 51	5 36	20·4	9 19	16 35	22 59
Mon.	7		23	5 51	5 36	21·4	10 11	17 28	23 51
Tues.	8		24	5 52	5 36	22·4	11 5	18 21	— —
Wed.	9		25	5 52	5 36	23·4	11 59	19 14	0 42
Thur.	10		26	5 52	5 36	24·4	12 55	20 7	1 32
Fri.	11		27	5 53	5 36	25·4	13 50	21 0	2 22
Sat.	12		28	5 53	5 36	26·4	14 47	21 54	3 12
SUN.	13		29	5 53	5 36	27·4	15 44	22 49	4 3
Mon.	14		30	5 53	5 36	28·4	16 42	23 46	4 56
Tues.	15	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	1	5 54	5 36	0·0	17 42	— —	5 50
Wed.	16		2	5 54	5 36	1·0	18 42	0 45	6 47
Thur.	17		3	5 55	5 36	2·0	19 43	1 44	7 44
Fri.	18		4	5 55	5 36	3·0	20 43	2 42	8 42
Sat.	19		5	5 55	5 36	4·0	21 39	3 39	9 38
SUN.	20		6	5 56	5 36	5·0	22 33	4 32	10 32
Mon.	21		7	5 56	5 36	6·0	23 22	5 22	11 23
Tues.	22		8	5 56	5 36	7·0	— —	6 10	12 12
Wed.	23		9	5 57	5 36	8·0	0 8	6 54	12 58
Thur.	24		10	5 57	5 36	9·0	0 51	7 37	13 43
Fri.	25		11	5 58	5 36	10·0	1 32	8 19	14 27
Sat.	26		12	5 58	5 37	11·0	2 11	8 59	15 11
SUN.	27		13	5 59	5 37	12·0	2 49	9 48	15 57
Mon.	28		14	5 59	5 37	13·0	3 29	10 26	16 43
Tues.	29		15	6 0	5 37	14·0	4 11	11 11	17 32
Wed.	30		16	6 0	5 38	15·0	4 53	11 59	18 21
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

NOVEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☺ *Full Moon*.....	1	2	38·9	A.M.	☺ *Full Moon*...	30	8	28·1 P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*..	8	10	10·0	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*......	14	10	A.M.
● *New Moon*..	15	1	16·4	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*......	26	2	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	22	3	51·0	P.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 29	1 14	6 59	S 23 19	15 3	21 3	3 3	N 0 14	14 2	20 7	2 12	N 9 3
11	18 52	0 38	6 24	22 11	14 54	20 53	2 52	S 1 13	13 45	19 49	1 58	6 56
21	17 17	23 7	4 57	16 27	14 49	20 47	2 45	3 37	13 28	19 31	1 34	4 48
30	16 38	22 29	4 20	S 14 49	14 49	20 45	2 41	S 6 17	13 11	19 13	1 15	N 2 56

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 18	0 9	6 0	S 15 23	11 39	17 51	0 3	N 19 1	16 12	22 9	4 6	S 5 7
11	17 45	23 35	5 25	16 2	11 0	17 12	23 24	18 59	15 34	21 31	3 28	5 21
21	17 15	23 5	4 55	16 39	10 21	16 33	22 45	19 0	14 57	20 54	2 51	5 32
30	16 48	22 37	4 26	S 17 10	9 45	15 57	22 9	N 19 3	14 23	20 20	2 17	S 5 42

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and in 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

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DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Sun's Setting. h	m	Moon's Age. Mean Noon. d	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.* h	m	Meridian Passage. h	m	Setting. h	m
Thur.	1	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	17	6	0	5	38	16·0	5	38	12	48	19	12
Fri.	2		18	6	1	5	38	17·0	6	26	13	40	20	4
Sat.	3		19	6	1	5	38	18·0	7	15	14	32	20	57
SUN.	4		20	6	2	5	39	19·0	8	8	15	25	21	48
Mon.	5		21	6	2	5	39	20·0	9	1	16	18	22	39
Tues.	6		22	6	3	5	39	21·0	9	55	17	10	23	28
Wed.	7		23	6	3	5	40	22·0	10	50	18	1	—	—
Thur.	8		24	6	4	5	40	23·0	11	44	18	52	0	17
Fri.	9		25	6	4	5	40	24·0	12	38	19	44	1	5
Sat.	10		26	6	5	5	41	25·0	13	33	20	36	1	53
SUN.	11		27	6	6	5	41	26·0	14	28	21	31	2	43
Mon.	12		28	6	6	5	42	27·0	15	25	22	27	3	35
Tues.	13		29	6	7	5	42	28·0	16	24	23	25	4	30
Wed.	14		30	6	7	5	42	29·0	17	23	—	—	5	26
Thur.	15	Dhanoo or Margaly.	1	6	8	5	43	0·5	18	24	0	24	6	24
Fri.	16		2	6	8	5	43	1·5	19	23	1	22	7	22
Sat.	17		3	6	9	5	44	2·5	20	19	2	19	8	18
SUN.	18		4	6	9	5	44	3·5	21	12	3	12	9	12
Mon.	19		5	6	10	5	45	4·5	22	0	4	2	10	3
Tues.	20		6	6	10	5	45	5·5	22	45	4	48	10	52
Wed.	21		7	6	11	5	46	6·5	23	28	5	33	11	38
Thur.	22		8	6	11	5	46	7·5	—	—	6	15	12	23
Fri.	23		9	6	12	5	47	8·5	0	8	6	57	13	7
Sat.	24		10	6	12	5	47	9·5	0	48	7	39	13	52
SUN.	25		11	6	13	5	48	10·5	1	27	8	21	14	37
Mon.	26		12	6	13	5	48	11·5	2	7	9	6	15	25
Tues.	27		13	6	14	5	49	12·5	2	48	9	52	16	14
Wed.	28		14	6	14	5	49	13·5	3	32	10	41	17	5
Thur.	29		15	6	15	5	50	14·5	4	19	11	33	17	58
Fri.	30		16	6	15	5	50	15·5	5	9	12	26	18	51
Sat.	31		17	6	15	5	51	16·5	6	1	13	20	19	44

DECEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	8	8	18·8 A.M.		☺ *Full Moon...*	30	1	22·3 P.M.
● *New Moon..*	15	0	29·5 A.M.		☾ *Perigee......*	12	3	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	22	0	9·2 P.M.		☾ *Apogee ......*	24	8	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 37	22 28	4 19	S 15 0	14 49	20 45	2 41	S 6 36	13 9	19 11	1 13	N 2 43
11	16 44	22 33	4 22	18 22	14 52	20 46	2 40	9 54	12 51	18 51	0 51	N 0 43
21	17 6	22 52	4 38	22 0	14 57	20 49	2 41	13 14	12 31	18 30	0 29	S 1 10
31	17 33	23 18	5 3	S 24 10	15 5	20 55	2 45	S 16 20	12 11	18 9	0 7	S 2 56

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 45	22 34	4 23	S 17 14	9 41	15 53	22 5	N 19 4	14 19	20 16	2 13	S 5 43
11	16 14	22 3	3 52	17 46	9 0	15 12	21 24	19 10	13 43	19 39	1 35	5 52
21	15 43	21 32	3 21	18 16	8 19	14 31	20 43	19 19	13 5	19 1	0 57	5 59
31	15 13	21 1	2 49	S 18 44	7 37	13 49	20 1	N 19 29	12 26	18 22	0 18	S 6 5

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

JANUARY.

S. 1 CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India, 1877. [Burmah annexed, 1886.
SUN. 2 2 SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
M. 3 Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
Tu. 4 The "Imperial Order of the Crown of India" Instituted, 1878.
Th. 6 EPIPHANY.
SUN. 9 1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Prince Edward of Wales born, 1865.—Napoleau III died, 1873.—Victor Immanual 1st King of Italy, died, 1878.
M. 10 Penny Postage, Great Britain, 1840.
W. 12 The Zulu war, 1879.
F. 14 Madras University opened, 1853.
SUN. 16 2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
W. 19 H. H. the late Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Madras, [1883.
Th. 20 First English Parliament, 1265.
F. 21 Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal Works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
SUN. 23 3 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
W. 26 His Highness the late Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Bombay, Benares, Calcutta and Northern India, 1882.—Genl. Gorden killed at Khartun, 1885.
SUN. 30 4 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

FEBRUARY.

Tu. 1 Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
W. 2 Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1883.—PURIFICATION OF B. V. MARY.
S. 5 "Victoria Cross" founded, 1856.
SUN. 6 SEPTUGESIMA SUNDAY.
M. 7 Charles Dickens born, 1812.—PopePius IX died, 1878.
Tu. 8 Indo-Eur. Telegraph via Persia and Turkey opened, 1866.
Th. 10 Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
SUN. 13 SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Madras Medical College established, 1835.
S. 19 His Highness the late Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from Madras, 1883.
SUN. 20 QUINQUAGESIMA OR SHROVE SUNDAY.—Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trevandrum, 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
M. 21 SHROVE MONDAY.
Tu. 22 SHROVE TUESDAY.
W. 23 ASH-WEDNESDAY.—Source of the Nile discovered, 1863.
SUN. 27 QUADRAGESIMA OR 1 SUNDAY IN LENT.—General thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

MARCH.

W. 2 Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.
SUN. 6 2 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M. 7 Union of Scotland with England, 1707.
Th. 10 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Married, 1863.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MARCH.

[Sir James Outram died, 1863.
F. 11 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.
S. 12 Alexander II Emperor of Russia assassinated, 1861.
Sun. 13 3 Sunday in Lent.
W. 16 Duchess of Kent died, 1881.
F. 18 Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta born, 1840.
S. 19 First Eclipse of Moon on record, B. C., 270
Sun. 20 4 Sunday in Lent.—Opening of the New College and laying down of the first Stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
M. 21 His Highness the late Maha Rajah's return to Trevandrum from Northern India, 1882
F. 25 Annunciation of B. V. Mary.—His Highness Chamarajendra Wodiya Bahadur Installed as Maha Rajah of Mysore, 1881.
Sun. 27 5 Sunday in Lent.
M. 28 Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
Tu. 29 H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany died, 1884.
Th. 31 Lord Reay the new Governor arrived in Bombay. 1885.—Abdur Rahaman the Ameer of Affghanstan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

APRIL.

Sun. 3 6 Sunday in Lent or Palm Sunday.—First Electric Telegraph in India opened, 1851.
Th. 7 Maundy Thursday.—Prince Leopold born, 1853.
F. 8 Good Friday.—Ganges Canal opened, 1854.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Ireland, 1885.
S. 9 Holy Saturday.—Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, 1885.
Sun. 10 Easter Sunday.—Annexation of Coorg, 1834.
M. 11 Easter Monday.
Tu. 12 Easter Tuesday.
W. 13 Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
S. 16 First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, [1853.
Sun. 17 1 Sunday after Easter or Low Sunday.
W. 20 The Earl of Beaconsfield died, 1881.
Sun. 24 2 Sunday after Easter.
F. 29 Peace with Russia, 1856.

MAY.

Sun. 1 3 Sunday after Easter.—Prince Arther born, 1850.
M. 2 Order of the British India instituted, 1837.—Lord Ripon appointed Viceroy of India, 1880.—Cyclone at Madras, 1872.
Th. 5 Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821.—Tippoo Sultan buried in [the Lal Bagh, 1799.
Sun. 8 4 Sunday after Easter.
M. 9 Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
W. 11 Prince of Wales reached England from India, 1876.
S. 14 Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
Sun. 15 5 Sunday after Easter or Rogation Sunday.—Indian Native Troops despatched to Malta, 1878.
Tu. 17 First Telegraph message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1864.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MAY.

W. 18	Census of Travancore taken, 1875,
Th. 19	Holy Thursday or Ascension-day.
Sun.22	Sunday after Ascension.
Tu. 24	Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.—The Right Honorable W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras died, 1881.
W. 25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
F. 27	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1796.
Sun.29	Penticost or Whit Sunday.
Tu. 31	His Highness Rama Vurmah G. C. S. I. Maha Rajah died, 1880.

JUNE.

W. 1	First Turf of Central India Railway turned, 1856.—Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
F. 3	Prince George Fredrick of Wales born, 1865.
S. 4	The Berlin Treaty.
Sun. 5	Trinity Sunday.
M. 6	Calcutta partially lighted with gas, 1843.
Th. 9	Corpus Christi.—First turf of Railway cut, 1853.
Sun.12	1 Sunday after Trinity.
F. 17	Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
S. 18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Sun.19	2 Sunday after Trinity.
M. 20	Accesson of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Tu. 21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria. 1837.
Sun.26	3 Sunday after Trinity.
Tu. 28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
Th. 30	Opening of 1st Railway in China from Shanghai, 1875.

JULY.

F. 1	Bank of Madras opened, 1843.—Govt. stock notes issued, 1882.
S. 2	United States' declaration of Independence, 1776.
Sun. 3	4 Sunday after Trinity.
W. 6	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
F. 8	Native of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
S. 9	Madras Volunteer Corps formed, 1857.
Sun.10	5 Sunday after Trinity.
F. 15	Madras Agri-Horticultural Society established, 1835.
Sun.17	6 Sunday after Trinity.
W. 20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and His Minister the Honorable V. Ramiengar, C. S. I., 1883.
F. 22	Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
S. 23	Princess Beatrice married to Prince Henry of Battenburg, 1885.—General Grant died in New York, 1885.
Sun.24	7 Sunday after Trinity.
M. 25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
F. 29	First school for Native girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.—Terrible Earthquake in the Island of Ischia—Loss of 5,000 lives and much property.
Sun.31	8 Sunday after Trinity.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

AUGUST.

Th. 4	His Highness Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., F. M. U., &c., Maha Rajah died, 1885.
S. 6	Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
SUN. 7	9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.14	10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY.
Th. 18	H. H. Marthanda Vurmah Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the Title of Empress of India, 1876.
F. 19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar, 1885.
SUN.21	11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu. 23	Government Central Museum instituted, 1851.—New Public Offices, Trevandrum, opened, 1869.
Th. 25	High Court at Madras opened, 1862.
F. 26	A Great Volcanic eruption in Java causing an influx of the sea at Anjer and Serang—with loss of 30,000 lives and much property, 1883.
SUN.28	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Slavery abolition Act passed, 1833.
Tu. 30	His Highness Kerala Vurmah Rajah died, 1882.

SEPTEMBER.

Th. 1	Government of India tranferred to the Crown, 1858.
F. 2	Battle of Sedan, 1870.—His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1882.
S. 3	Sir Louis Cavignari and other members of the British Embasy slaughtered in Cabul, 1879.
SUN. 4	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Two shocks of an Earthquake at Trevandrum and in South Travancore (1 A. M.), 1867.
Tu. 6	Revolution in France and Republic Proclaimed, 1870.
SUN.11	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu. 13	Holy Cross A. D., 335.
F. 16	Duke of Wellington, died, 1852.
S. 17	Opening of Mont Cenis Tunnel, 1871.
SUN.18	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Earthquake at Trevandrum, 1841.
Th. 22	A large Comet first observed in Trevandrum which continued visible for months, 1882.
SUN.25	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th. 29	MICHAELMAS-DAY.
F. 30	Foundation stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trevandrum, laid, 1869.

OCTOBER.

S. 1	General Cullen died, 1862.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
SUN. 2	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINTY.
Th 6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
SUN. 9	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu. 11	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian Tour, 1875.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

OCTOBER.

W. 12	America discovered, 1492.
F. 14	First appearance of Cholera at Madras, 1818.
SUN. 16	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Lord Palmerston died, 1865.
Th. 20	General Macpherson Commander in Chief Madras died at Burmah, 1886.
SUN. 23	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN. 30	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Termination of the Territorial disputes between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.

NOVEMBER.

Tu. 1	ALL SAINTS.
W. 2	ALL SOULS.
Th. 3	H. R. H. the Duke of Cunnaught left London for India, 1883.
S. 5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trevandrum, 1880.
SUN. 6	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu. 8	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.
W. 9	Albert Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
SUN. 13	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu. 15	Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859.
Th. 17	Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869.
SUN. 20	24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M. 21	Princess Royal born, 1840
SUN. 27	ADVENT SUNDAY.
Tu. 29	Theebaw, King of Burmah and mandalay occupied by the British army, 1885.
W. 30	Lord Harris visited Trevandrum, 1858.

DECEMBER.

Th. 1	Yacob Khan sent to India, 1879.
SUN. 4	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Abolition of Suttee, 1829.
Tu. 6	Madras Court of Small Causes established, 1850.
Th. 8	*CONCEPTION OF B. V. MARY.—Foundation stone for the* Public Offices at Trevandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.—Right Honorable Robert Bourke appointed Governor of Madras, 1886.
S. 10	King of Prussia accepted the Title of Emperor of Germany, 1870.
SUN. 11	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Tu. 13	Foundation stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid, 1858. —Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India appointed, 1884.
W. 14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
S. 17	Karamanay Bridge opened, 1853.
SUN. 18	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
S. 24	Peace between England and the United States, 1814.
SUN. 25	CHRISMAS-DAY.
W. 28	INNOCENTS'-DAY.
S. 31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company, 1600. Earthquake in Bangalore, 1881.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern* 197 *feet above the level of the sea.*

Mercury at 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air.**

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ..	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·74	16·13
February ..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point. †	Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 ‡	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January....	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·16	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·3[illegible]
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·646	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.½W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·455	5·5	0·44
Means ..	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	

† From 11 years' observations.
§ From 3 years' observations.
* From 5 years' observations.
‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of* 10 *years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years	64·044	Mean.	65·504

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., deduced from observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1865 *and* 1882 *and calculated for Malabar Months.*

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	29·663	29·717	29·633	·084
Puratasy	·675	·729	·647	·082
Alpasy	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	·642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	·644	·126
Thie	·720	·756	·640	·110
Mausy	·704	·764	·665	·099
Panguny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vycausy	·617	·677	·588	·08[illegible]
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean	29·673	29·724	29 626	·098

* Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	79·99	81·34	79·01	2·33
Puratasy	80·65	82·01	79 13	2·88
Alpasy	80·53	81·56	79·34	2·22
Kartigay	81·12	82·33	79·77	2·56
Margaly	81·14	82·60	80·37	2·23
Thie	81·82	83 84	80·56	3·28
Mausy	83·85	85·26	82·72	2·54
Panguny	85·92	88·27	83·40	4·87
Chittray	85·45	86·97	84·21	2·76
Vycausy	82·75	85·21	80·09	5·12
Auny	79·97	81·10	78·67	2·43
Audy	79·41	81·05	77·18	3·87
Mean.........	81·88	83·46	80·37	3·09

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	74·54	75·79	73·83	1·96
Puratasy	74·65	75·96	73·59	2·37
Alpasy	75·17	76·27	74·03	2·24
Kartigay	74·59	76·15	73·30	2·85
Margaly	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
Thie	72·54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75·66	73·05	2·61
Panguny	76·76	77·84	75·52	2·32
Chittray	77·57	78·92	76·32	2·60
Vycausy	76·62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2·29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2·00
Mean..... ...	74·89	76·43	73·68	2·76

* Mean of 5 years.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	MEAN. Difference between Dry & Wet Thers	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour	Relative humidity Saturation=1.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evoporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded. Whole sky=10·0
						Mile	Inch	
Auvany ...	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	W ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
Puratasy ..	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	W by N	5·6	·061	6·5
Alpasy ..	5·36	71·46	·772	·742	W S W ½ W	3·0	·041	7·2
Kartigay ...	6·53	70·20	·738	·696	W S W ½ S	2·2	·042	5·9
Margaly ...	8·60	66·69	·655	·618	W S W ½ S	2·5	·058	4·0
Thie ...	9·28	66·29	·646	·595	S W by W	2·5	·066	3·3
Mausy ...	9·72	67·75	·677	·585	S W by W	3·2	·073	8·3
Panguny ...	9·16	70·74	·751	·607	S W by W	3·7	·075	4·3
Chittray ...	7·88	72·42	·796	·654	W ½ S	4·9	·077	5·9
Vycausy ...	6·13	72·56	·801	·717	W ½ N	5·8	·059	7·4
Auny ...	4·91	71·74	·777	·760	W by N	7·2	·049	8·2
Audy ...	4·93	71·13	·762	·760	W	7·8	·050	8·0
Mean ...	7·00	70·21	·740	·682	W by S	4·7	·059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean fall of Rain.*

STATIONS.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum * ...	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon†	8·217	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey† ...	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23.094	18·872	122·034
Peermade† ...	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Pulpanabapuram ...	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamongalom‡...	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·767	0·008	0·100	0·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

Mean of 17 Years.
† „ 9 „
‡ „ 3 „

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trevandrum deduced from forty-six years' observations.

Day of month.	JANUARY. The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	FEBRUARY. The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	000	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	·01	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	·01	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·71	·01	8	·28	·04	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	·02	·77	·11	3	·34
6	00	0·16	·01	3	·07	00	·07	00	2	·04
7	00	00	00	—	—	·02	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	.04	4	·31	·02	·75	·14	2	·44
9	00	0·03	00	1	·03	00	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	·01	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	·01	35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	·03	·69	·04	5	·26
14	00	0·25	00	1	·25	·01	·31	·07	2	·19
15	00	0·18	00	1	·18	·02	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	·03	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	·05	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	·07	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0 64	00	1	·64	·03	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	·03	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·01	0·25	·01	2	·13	·02	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	00	0·05	00	1	·05	·03	0 96	·04	3	·5
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	·01	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	.17	4	1·08	·01	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0 19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	·03	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	·01	·40	0·6	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	00	0.03	00	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH.					APRIL.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	·078	0·05	3	0·39	0 10	1·69	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	·00	16	·39
3	·01	·63	·06	2	·35	0·12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	·00	·12	·03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·01	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0·47	·00	4	·19	0·06	1·00	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	·00	10	·68
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	·01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·40	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·00	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0 07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2 52	·08	4	·77	0·09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0·87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	·01	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	·01	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	0·16	2·97	·02	18	·41
18	·13	3·45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	·00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·04	4	·49	0·10	2·42	·00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	·00	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0·16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·10	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	·00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	·00	16	·53
28	·05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	·00	23	·63
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	·00	18	·61
30	·15	3 42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1·76	·00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean..	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY. The mean fall.	MAY. The greatest fall.	MAY. The least fall.	MAY. The No. of rainy years.	MAY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	JUNE. The mean fall.	JUNE. The greatest fall.	JUNE. The least fall.	JUNE. The No. of rainy years.	JUNE. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0·65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	·51	5·30	·02	38	·62
3	·37	9·37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6·66	·00	20	·84	·56	3·38	·00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·03	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1·70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	·01	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	37	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·85	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2·79	·02	18	·47	·51	3·59	·00	36	·66
10	·37	14·32	·00	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·04	18	·62	·51	2·26	·01	34	·69
12	·16	2·02	·01	15	·49	·53	3·22	·02	35	·70
13	·11	1·23	·02	13	·39	·38	2·17	·00	37	·48
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	·01	32	·55
15	·25	5·17	·03	13	·89	·50	2·32	·01	37	·62
16	·13	1·13	·00	16	·38	·46	1·95	·02	33	·64
17	·17	2·09	·02	19	·40	·30	1·53	·01	32	·44
18	·14	3·16	·00	17	·39	·35	2·18	·01	35	·46
19	·46	5·29	·01	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	·24	1·32	·03	20	·54	·22	2·62	·00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·04	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	·00	22	·83	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·02	27	0·86	·26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	·00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	·02	22	0·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	·00	27	·69	·30	2·01	·02	34	·40
27	·53	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	4·67	·02	32	·46
28	·62	4·90	·01	31	·92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	6·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	·65	0·35	2·61	0.01	35	0·45
31	0·70	3 00	0·01	35	0·92	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY. The mean fall.	JULY. The greatest fall.	JULY. The least fall.	JULY. The number of rainy years.	JULY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	AUGUST. The mean fall.	AUGUST. The greatest fall.	AUGUST. The least fall.	AUGUST. The number of rainy years.	AUGUST. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0.27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	00	34	·28	·11	0·76	00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·47	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	·01	23	·32
6	·32	2·12	00	32	·46	·17	1·73	00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·71	·03	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	·20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	·19
10	·38	2·12	00	26	·68	·12	1·92	00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	0·2	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	0·2	30	·26
13	·38	2·22	00	36	·49	·22	1·61	0·3	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	0·1	24	·39
15	·30	2·26	00	35	·39	·15	1·20	00	21	·33
16	·22	1·63	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·24	0·96	·01	35	·32	·21	1·42	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	·01	34	·29	·22	3·80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	00	28	38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1·36	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·48	00	31	·38	·15	1·98	00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·28	·15	1·65	·02	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·02	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·29	3·05	·01	33	·41
30	·18	1·87	00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0·11	1·17	000	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0·28
Mean.	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	OCTOBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0.24	2·82	0·00	22	0·49	0·11	2·00	0 00	14	0·35
2	·17	1·87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	·02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	00	22	·26	·15	1·19	00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	00	22	·12	·32	2·46	·02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	·01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·23	3·66	·04	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	·33	3·69	·01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	00	21	·81
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2·23	00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	00	26	·22	·30	3·20	·01	20	·70
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0·96	.01	17	·21	·22	2·02	·01	27	·38
16	·17	3·20	·01	19	·42	·36	3·66	·01	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	00	30	·39
18	·13	1·40	·02	19	·33	·39	3·45	00	28	·64
19	·08	0·69	00	19	·19	·53	6·26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·98	00	18	·26	·45	5·28	00	23	·90
21	·06	0·53	00	14	·19	·41	2·59	00	34	·55
22	·05	0·57	00	15	·14	·32	2·95	·05	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	00	24	·61
24	·11	1·28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1·60	00	14	·41	·31	2·82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·73	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	·02	14	·60	·38	3·06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2·41	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	00	22	·29	·60	5·22	·02	28	·99
30	0·15	3·57	·01	16	·42	·42	3·50	·02	26	·74
31	......	......	......	......	....	·36	2 33	·03	22	0·76
Mean.	0·14	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	DECEMBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0.01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	00	24	·73	·13	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1 65	00	27	·50	·05	0·63	00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·01	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·24	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	00	25	·48	·05	0·88	00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3 21	·01	18	·72	00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	·01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2 36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	00	17	·35	·06	1·80	00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	0 00	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	......	......	......	......	....	0·08	1·97	0·06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy Days.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chitray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Andy.	Years.
Trevandrum ...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade ...	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Pulpanabapuram...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamongalom...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The Total rain fall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-east.		South-West.		Dry months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trevandrum ...	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70 651	77	13·417	22
Peermade	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Pulpanabapuram ...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9 934	12
Rajakamongalom ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

His Highness

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kiritapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHÉR JANG,

Maharaja of Travancore.

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnud 19th August 1885.

A

Royal Family of Travancore.

UNCLE OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

RAVI VARMA RAJA,

[BORN 27TH OCTOBER, 1835.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

KERALA VARMA,

Elaya Raja.

Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 20TH AUGUST, 1864.]

SISTERS OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness

LAKSHMÍ BÁYI,

MEMBER OF THE

CROWN OF INDIA.

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

Her Highness

PÁRVATÍ BÁYI,

Junior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.]

NEPHEWS OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness
RAMA VARMA,
First Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.
[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

His Highness
MARTANDA VARMA,
Second Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.
[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

KERALA VARMA,
F. M. U.,
Valiya Koil Tampuran,
[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

Brigade Surgeon J. M. Houston, (Madras Med. Est.)

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

M. C. Neelacunda Pillai ...	...Sarvadhikaryakar.
Narayanen Tampi	...Chellum Karyakar.
Anantharama Iyen	...Private Manager.
———	...Samprati.
Seshaiyan	...Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
Ramaswamy Pillai	...Saukadamvagay Sheristadar.
K. Rajagopala Chariar, B. A.	...Tutor to H. H. the 2nd Prince.
Syed Latif Khan	...Persian Munshi.
Padmanabha Pillai	...Bhajanapura Karyakar.
Harrihara Iyen	...Sripadom Karyakar.
Narayana Pillai, B. A. ...	...Vatakke Kottarum Karyakar.
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the Young Prince's Palace.
Syed Abdul Khader ...	...Stables Karbhari.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

British Resident.

J. C. Hannyngton Esquire, M. C. S. ...Resident.
Captain A. Howlett, M. S. C. ... ...Asst. Resident.

Treasury.

T. Swyny ... ...In charge.
W. Govindaswamy Mudaliar ... Ag. Residency Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain A. Howlett, M. S. C. ... ...Commanding.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Major H. Plunket Esmonde White... Residency Surgeon.
Mahdavan Nayar ... ...3rd Class Hospital Asst.

Office.

T. Swyny ... ...Manager.
A. LaRive ... ...Senior Clerk.
E. D'Lemos ... ...Accountant.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE

Station—Quilon.

22nd Native Infantry.

Col. H. St. M. Wynch... ... ...Commandant.
Rev. C. H. Malden, M. A. ... ...Chaplain.

Government of Travancore.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

V. RAMIENGAR, C. S. I.
Dewan of Travancore.

———— ———	...Private Sec. to the Dewan.
T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	...Assistant to the Dewan.
T. Vencata Chariar ...	...Assistant to the Dewan, Settlement Department.

JUDICIAL, &C. DEPARTMENTS.

F. Watts	...Secretary.
S. Rajangam Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Manager.

JAMABUNDY DEPARTMENT.

Tharavium Pillay	...Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. S. Moothookarroopa Pillay	...Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pudmanabha Pillay	...Assistant Melalutu Pillay.
Subramonia Pillay	...Sumprethy.

MARAHMUT DEPARTMENT.

K. Kuruvella, B. C. E. ...	...Secretary.

PERAVAGAY DEPARTMENT.

P. Soondrum Pillay, M. A. ...	...Sheristadar.

SIRKAR VAKIL DEPARTMENT.

S. Padmanabha Aiyar, M. A.	...Head Sirkar Vakil.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

L. Soobramony Aiyar ...	...Huzur Registrar.
Veeraragava Aiyangar ...	...Deputy Do.

STAMP AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

P. K. Pudmanabha Pillay	...Asst. Melalutu Pillay in charge.

TREASURY.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal	...Treasurer.

DAVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row	...Acting Sheristadar.

UNJEL OR SIRKAR POST AND TRANSIT.

S. Theraviem Pillay ...	...Superintendent.

ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row	...In charge.

MINT.

T. V. Sooba Row	...Superintendent.

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES.

Officers in Charge.	Divisions.
Head Dewan Peishcar T. Rama Row...	Cottayam or Northern Division.
Asst. to Do. P. Mathaven Pillay	Do. Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar C. Patcheappa Naicker...	Quilon Do.
Asst. to Do. P. Thanu Pillay, M. A. ...	Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar R. Reghunatha Row, B.A.	Padmanabapuram Do.
Do. Do. V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ...	Trevandrum Do.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Shungara Soobyer, Dewan Peishcar.

Sooria Narayana Iyen ... ...Deputy Peishcar.

Central Office Establishment.

K. Krishna Pillay	.. Sheristadar.
V. Vencataswera Iyen, B. A.	...English Head Clerk.
Assistant Clerks	... 2
Madhusoodana Iyen ...	...Head Sumprethy.
Ramaswamy Iyen	...Assistant Do.
———	...Head Royasom
Correspondence Clerks ...	... 4.
Accountants...	... 8.
Record-keeper	... 1.

Field Establishment.

V. Renga Iyengar	...Supervisor.
Kesava Pillay	Do.
Krishna Pillay	Do.
Savari Perumaul Pillay	Do.
A. Ramaswamy Aiyan	Do.
Stanoosooba Iyen	Do.
Adinatha Row	Do.
V. Krishna Iyen	...Deputy Supervisor.
Seshadri Iyengar	Do.
T. K. Ramen Pillay	Do.
Narayana Pillay	Do.
Punjab Kesa Iyen	Do.
Thirumala Iyengar	Do.
Cheval Narayana Iyen	Do.
B. Narayana Iyen	Do.
C. Narayana Pillay...	Do.
B. Easvera Iyen	Do.
S. Vencattarama Iyen	Do.
T. V. Krishna Iyen...	Do.

Renga Chariar ...	...	...Deputy Supervisor.
Sivaramakrishna Iyen	...	... Do.
Seshappa Iyen ...	...	... Do.
Rengaswamy Iyengar	...	... Do.
Krishna Panikar ...	...	... Do.
K. Krishna Iyen ...	...	... Do.
Pudmanabha Pillay	...	... Do.
Parameswaren Pillay	...	... Do.
Kesava Row	...	... Do.
Kuppaswamy Iyen ...	...	... Do.
Veerababu Pillay ...	...	... Do.
Neelacunda Pillay ...	Acting	... Do.
Classifiers	...	... 205

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson, Superintendent.

Thomas Quinless	...Assistant.
Jacob Janes	... do.
A. P. Smith	... do.
P. D. Reynolds	... do.
G. N. Krishna Row	... do.
C. K. Sundram Iyer	...Manager.
S. Aiyasami Pillay	...Head Clerk.
O. Duraswamy Naidu... ...	...Head Draughtsman.
N. R. Ramasami Iyengar ...	... Storekeeper.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, F. M. U., Chief Justice.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-law.	Puisne Judges.
T. R. Narayana Pillai	
T. Kunhi Raman Nair...	
G. S. Arianayagam Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ...	*(on leave.)*

Subba Dikshader	Pundit.
C. S. Maragathavelu Mudalear ...	Registrar.
Hariharasubbayan	Sheristadar.
S. Padmanabha Aiyar, M. A.	Head Sirkar Vakil.

Vakils of the High Court.

William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law
Jegannatha Row
Govinda Row
P. Govindan Nambutiri
Venkattarama Ayyankar
G. Krishna Ayyar
Nampi Ayyankar
Muttukumarasvami Pillai
Krishnachari
R. Ramanatha Row
Ramasubba Sastri
Renga Ayyankar Sastri
Sivarama Krishna Ayyan
N. S. Subramannyya Ayyan
I. H. Prince
R. Velu Pillai
T. R. Achutan Pillai
Gopala Menon
G. Rama Row
M. Swaminatha Pillai
V. Subbramannyya Ayyan
Viranampi Ayyankar Sastri
E. Rama Ayyan
S. Krishna Ayyan
Kunchu Variar
M. Venketasubbu Ayyan
B. Bagavati Ayyan
S. Padmanabha Pillai
Venkatarama Ayyankar
V. Ramasvami Ayyan
M. Krishna Ayyan
S. Govinda Pillai
K. Venkatarama Ayyankar
S. Muttusvami Ayyan
G. Lakshmana Row
K. Appatura Ayyan, B. A.
K. Atchuthan Pillai
Gopala Ayyankar
V. Srinivasachariar
Vijayaragavachariar Sastrial
Francis Xavier Augustus.
K. C. Joseph, B. A.
C. E. LaNauze Barrister-at-Law.
S. Ramasvami Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
A. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A. & B. L.
P. Subramania Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
K. J. Kurian, B. A. & B. L.
C. M. Vurgese, B. A.
K. Sankara Pillai.
S. Kalianarama Ayyar.
Kunjunni Menon, B. A. & B. L.
M. K. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trevandrum at present.

DISTRICT OR ZILLA COURTS.

Trevandrum.

A. Govinda Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ... ...1st Judge.
M. Chockalingom Pillai, B. A. ... ...2nd Judge.
A. Arathen Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
Reghunatha Row
S. Kumara Pillai
S. Padmanabha Pillai
Venkatachalam Ayyan
Raman Pillai
A. Padmanabha Ayyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai
Narasimha Ayyan
Sankaranarayana Ayyan
A. Govinda Pillai
L. Gopala Ayyan
J. Rengachariar
G. Raman Menon
Verabahu Pillai
T. Arathan Pillai
Anandakrishna Ayyan
Alakiru Ayyankar
K. Padmanabha Pillai
A. Anandarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Tanuvan
V. Lakshmana Sastrial
Sesha Ayyan NarayanaAy-[yan
R. Venkatasura Ayyan
J. Lakshmana Ayyan
N. SankaraNarayanaAyyan
Krishna Ayyankar Sastrial
A. Kumara Pillai
S. Venkata Row
P. Subu Ayyan
M. Madhaven Tambi
K. Sidarama Ayyan
Narayanan Paramisvaran
V. Krishna Ayyan
P. V. Subbu Ayyan
K. Krishna Pillai
Venketasura Ayyan
P. Sivarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Paramisvaran
Ayyam Pillai
P. Virupaksha Ayyan
Raman Pillai
Madhavan Pillai
S. Venkedachallam Ayyan
Ramakrishna Ayyan
P. K. Krishna Pillai
N. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Harihara Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
Gopala Ayyan.

Nagercoil.

C. G. Gresseux ... ...Judge.
S. Navis ... ...Sheristadar.
R. Nilacanta Iyen, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

V. Krishna Ayyan
Udayamutu Ayyan
T. Nilakantha Pillai
Devaraja Ayyan
Ramasubramanyya Ayyan
R. Krishna Ayyan
Tanu Ayyan
N. Padmanaba Ayyan
S. Narayana Pillai
Arunachalam Ayyan
Shankarasubramanyya Ayyan
Senapadi Ayyan
Venkatakrishna Ayyan
Sabapati Pillai
Samu Ayyan
S. Subramani Ayyan
N. Sesha Ayyan
Tanu Ayyan
K. Subramania Ayyan
Buthalingam Ayyan
Sattanatha Ayyan
Pugalumperumal Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar
M. Subramania Ayyan
N. Sankaralingam Pillai
Regupati Ayyan
K. Kumara Pillai
R. Sankarasubbu Ayyan
Tanusubbu Ayyan
Kesava Pillai
Anandanarayana Sastrial
Alvar Ayyankar
Andi Sastrial
Sankara Subbayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Chithambara Sastrial

Quilon.

A. Sitarama Iyer, B. A. ...1st Judge.
T. F. Lloyd ... ...2nd Judge (doing duty at Alleppey.)
M. C. Shungara Pillai ...Sheristadar.
K. C. Joseph, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil (on other duty.)
S. Shungara Pillai, B. A. ...Ag. Do.

Licenced Pleaders.

R. Narayana Ayyan
Krishnan Pantala
Nilakantha Pillai
Minakshisubbayan
T. Krishna Sastri
S. Govindan Pantala
Ganapathi Ayyan
Sesha Ayyan
Nagoji Row
Gopala Sastrial
Subbayyan
Kesava Pillai of Trevan-drum
Andi Pillai
G. Kasava Pillai
Govinda Kaimal
Ittiradicha Kuruppu
Aramootha Chariar
R. Venketarama Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar Sastri
N. Sahsranama Ayyan
Ramanatha Ayyan
A. Subramania Sastri
Venkedasura Ayyan
Venketarama Ayyankar
Anandarama Ayyan
Paramisvara Ayyan
Narayana Pillai
K. Raman Pillai
Kanaku Narayanan
Paramisvaran Pillai
P. Narayana Ayyan
Paravur Kesava Pillai
Ramanarayana Ayyan
N. Venketarama Ayyan
A. Abraham
Ramabathra Ayyan.

Alleppey.

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-law ...1st Judge.
T. F. Lloyd ... ...Addl. Judge (temporary.)
A. Strinivasa Ayyangar ... ...2nd Judge.
K. M. Shungera Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
Sundrum Ayyan ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

A. SankaranarayanaAyyan
N. Gopala Pillai
K. Nanu Pillai
S. Janardanapilapalli
K.Sankaranarayana Ayyan
S. Ramasvami Ayyan
Viraraghava Ayyan
K. Velu Pillai
P. Ayyakutti Ayyan
K. Ponnu Ayyan
Palpu Ayyan
Krishna Varier
S. Svaminatha Sastri
S. Sundra Ayyan
J. Krishna Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar
K. Narayana Menon
R. Padmanabha Ayyan

C. Nilakantha Pillai
V. Venketarama Ayyan
R. Krishna Sastrial
V. R. Ramasvami Ayyan
Sasha Ayyankar Kuppa Ayyankar
K. Krishna Ayyan
Nelakantha Pillai of Viakam
Velu Pillai of Viakam
Coshy
S. Kochukunju Pillai
Sankara Subbu Ayyan
M. R. Nilakanta Pillai
N. Krishna Pillai
S. Kalappa Menon
E. Narayana Menon
A. R. Subramania Ayyan
A. Suriayaratayana Ayyan

C. Nilakantha Pillai
K. Kochukrishna Pillai
S. Srinivasachariar
Krishna Poduval
R. Krishna Ayyan
N. Narayana Potti
Nilakanthan Chakkier
R. Arunachalam Ayyan.
R. Sundram Ayyan.
G. Padmanabha Pillai
Krishna Menon
R. Kesava Pillai
Kuppayyan
S. Nanu Ayyan
K. Parumal Pillai
C. Subrmania Pillai
K. Velu Kuruppu
Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A.

PARAVUR.

K. Krishna Menone, B. A. & B. L. ...Judge.
J. Vurgese ... ...Sheristadar.
O. Marthanda Pillai . ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

Syed Badoodeen
Krishna Menon
Velu Pillai
Govinda Kuruppu
Pichu Ayyan
Govinda Pillai
Annattura Sastri
Rama Ayyan

Sami Ayyan
Krishna Ayyan
Krishnan Namburi
Sankaran Nambiar
Kumara Pillai
Achuta Menon
Narayana Menon
Nilakantha Pillai

Kesava Pillai
Genapati Ayyan
Marthanda Pillai
Sundra Sastrial
Enjha Ayyan
T. R. Govinda Pillai.

MUNSIFF COURTS.

FIRST CLASS

K. Krishna Pillai .. ...Sherayankil (employed on other duty.)
Sivasubramaia Pillai ... ...Padmanabhapuram.
M. Hoogewerf ... ...Nagercoil.
Harihara Ayyan ... ...Paravoor.

SECOND CLASS.

Ramalingam Ayyar, B.A. & B.L. ...Trevandrum (Old.)
Subramania Sastri .. ...Vaikam.
M. Varkki ... ...Aripad.
J. D. Lemos ... ...Alleppey.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai... ...Cottayam.
Ponnambalam Pillai ... ...Thiroovella.

THIRD CLASS.

Ananda Row, B. A. ... ...Neyattunkara.
Ramachandra Row, B.A & B.L. ...Trevandrum (New.)
M. Subramania Pillai, B. A. ...Kottarakara.
Narayanan Tampi ... ...Muvattupulai.
Ramasubba Ayyan, B. A. ...Krishnapuram.
Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... ...Cherthala.
Joseph Eapen, B. A. & B. L. ...Quilon.
K. Kunjooni Menone, B.A. & B.L. ...Shencotta (Acting.)
K. C. Joseph, B. A. ... ...Sherainkil (Acting.)

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

W. E. Ormsby, M.A. LL.D., Barrister-at-law... Special Appellate Judge

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES

For the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen	...Trevandrum.
J. Rohde	...Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby	...Peermade.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 1ST CLASS.

T. Rama Row	...Northern Division.
P. Mathaven Pillay	... Do.
C. Patcheappa Naicker ...	...Quilon Division.
P. Thanu Pillay, M. A. ...	... Do.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A.	...Trevandrum Division.
R. Regunatha Row, B. A. ...	...Padmanabapuram Division.
J. Rohde	...Alleppey Town.
Mathaven Pillay, B. A. ...	... Do. Acting.
K. Pulpanaba Pillay	...Areecooty.
C. J. Maltby	...Cardamom Hills.
M. Ratnaswami Iyer, B. A. ...	...Salt Pans.
Neelacunda Iyen, B. A. ...	...Trevandrum Town.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 2ND CLASS.

Southern Division.

D. C. C. Grant	...Coffee Districts (*on furlough*)
Pulpanaba Naidoo	Do. Acting.
C. Colunthaveloo Mudaliar B.C.E. ..	Irrigation Dept., Nanjenad.
Pulpanaba Naidoo	...Thovalay.
Krishna Row	...Agusteeswaram.
V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A.	...Culculam (on leave.)
Pulpanabha Pillay ...	...Velavencode (Ag. at Calculam.)

Trevandrum Division.

Letchmana Iyen	...Neyattinkaray.
Varatha Iyen	...Trevandrum Taluq.
Hurri Row	...Sheraingeil.

Quilon Division.

Subramonya Pillay... ...	...Quilon.
Paramaswaren Pillay ...	...Karunagapully.
Soobba Iyen	...Cunnathoor.
Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A.	...Shencottah.
Lekshmana Iyen	...Chenganoor.
Rama Row	...Ambalapolay.

Cottayam Division

Mathaven Pillay	...Cottayam.
Pulpanaba Pillay	...Chunganacherry.
Mathaven Pillay	...Shertallay.
Ramaswamy Iyen	...Ettumanoor.
Andy Iyen	...Vycome.
Sathiavageswara Iyen, B. A.	...Paravoor.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 3RD CLASS.

Southern Division.

Narayana Pillay	...Eraniel Taluq.
Anandaramen Pillay ...	...Cottar (Ag. at Velavencode.)
M. G. Mathen, B. A. ...	... Do. (Acting.)
Cochoo Ayyappen Pillay ...	...Eraniel.
S. Narayana Row... ...	...Aramboly.
C. Kohlhoff	...Colachel (Master Attendant.)

Trevandrum Division.

Nanoo Sastrial	.. Neduvengaud.
R. Vencataswara Iyen B. A.	...Parachallay (Acting.)

Quilon Division.

Valoo Pillay	...Kartigapallay.
Gopalakrishna Iyen ...	...Mavalikaray (on probation)
Chembaca Ramen Pillay	...Cottaracurray.
Govinda Pillay	...Pathanapoorem.
Soobramany Iyen, B. A....	...Thiroovellah (Acting.)
Shungara Pillay ...	...Paravoor.
M. G. Mathen, B. A. ...	...Puthanamthitta (on other duty.)
Narayana Pillay ...	.. Colathoorpolay.
Pulpanabha Pillay ...	...Kayencolum.
Coomara Pillay	...Quilon.
J. R. Rice	... Do. Port.
Natchadalingam Pillay...	...Shencottah.

Cottayam Division.

Narayana Pillay... ...	...Moovattupulay.
Eravi Pillay	...Thodupulay.
Kashava Pillay	...Alengaud.
Ramaswami Iyen ...	...Coonatnad.
Ramen Pillay	...Meenachil.
George Beale	...Peermade.
Ramasubba Iyen ...	...Poonjat.
Renganatha Iyen, B. A. ...	...Cottayam.
Kumaraswamy Pillay ...	...Vycome.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

Pulpanaba Naidoo	...Tahsildar,	Thovalay.	
Hurri Row ...	... Do.	Agasteeswarem	(on other duty.)
M. R. Krishna Row	... Do.	Do.	(Acting.)
Narayana Pillay...	... Do.	Eraniel.	
V. I. Kesava Pillay, M.A....	Do.	Culculam	(on leave.)
Pulpanabha Pillay	... Do.	Do.	(Acting.)
Pulpanabha Pillay	... Do.	Velavencode	(on other duty.)
Anandaramen Pillay	... Do.	Do.	(Acting)

Trevandrum Division.

M. R. Krishna Row	...Tahsildar,	Trevandrum	(on other duty.)
Varada Iyen ...	... Do.	Do.	(Acting.)
C. Krishna Iyen...	...2nd Do.	Do.	
Varada Iyen ...	... Do.	Sheraingil	(on other duty.)
Hurri Row ...	... Do.	Do.	(Acting.)
Nanoo Sastrial ...	... Do.	Neduvengaud.	
R. Lekshmana Iyen	... Do.	Neyattinkaray.	

Quilon Division.

Soobramania Pillay	...Tahsildar,	Quilon.
Chembaca Ramen Pillay	... Do.	Cottaracurray.
Govinda Pillay ...	... Do.	Puthanapuram.
Peraviparoomal Pillay, B. A.	Do.	Shencottah.
Soobramany Iyen B. A.	... Do.	Thiruvellah (Acting.)
Sooba Iyen	... Do.	Cunnathoor.
Paramaswaren Pillay	... Do.	Karunagapally.
Valoo Pillay ...	... Do.	Kartigapally.
Rama Row	... Do.	Ambalapolay.
Gopalakrishna Iyen	... Do.	Mavelicaray (on probation)
Letchmana Iyen ...	... Do.	Chenganoor.

Cottayam Division.

Mathaven Pillay ...	...Tahsildar,	Shertalay.
Andi Iyen	... Do.	Vycome.
Ramaswami Iyen ...	... Do.	Yettumanoor.
Mathaven Pillay ...	... Do.	Cottayam.
Sathiavageswara Iyen, B. A.	Do.	Paravoor.
Ramen Pillay ...	... Do.	Meenachel
Narayana Pillay ...	... Do.	Moovatupulay.
Eravi Pillay ...	... Do.	Thodupulay.
Ramaswami Iyen ...	... Do.	Coonatnaud.
Keshava Pillay ...	... Do.	Allengad.
Padmanabha Pillay	... Do.	Chunganacherry.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police, Travancore.

J. Ramiah Naidu, ...	...Asst. Supt. of Police		Trevandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions.
R. B. Ferguson ...	... Do.	Do.	Cottayam Division.
M. Theruvikramen Thumby	Do.	Do.	Quilon Division.
S. Paramaswaren Pillay	...Inspr. of Police		...Audit Inspector.
W. Gallyot	...Sub-	do.	...Circuit Inspector.
S. R. Swyny	...Inspr.	do.	...Reserve Inspector.
I. Syed Ali	...Sub-	do.	...Treasure Escort Inspr.
C. Matcher	... do.	do.	...Palace Guard. Do.
S. Wintle	...Inspr.	do.	...Jail Inspector.
S. V. Harryhara Iyer	...Sub-	do.	...Thovalay.
Chandah Meah Vullymeah	...Inspr.	do.	...Aramboly frontier.
Anandanarayana Iyer	...Sub-	do.	...Agusteeswarem.
T. S. Ganapathy Pillay	... do.	do.	...Kottar Town.
N. Pulpanabha Pillay	...Inspr.	do.	...Eraniel.
T. Mathaven Pillay ...	... do.	do.	...Culculum.
R. Pulpanabha Pillay	... do.	do.	...Velavencode.
P. Eresha Menone ...	... do.	do.	...Neyattenkaray.
R. Krishna Row ...	... do.	do.	...Trevandrum Fort Div.
A. Samuel	... do.	do.	...do. Puthenchanday do.
Mahomed Husseen ...	... do.	do.	...do. Cantonment do.
Pudmanabha Row. ...	...Sub-	do.	...Trevandrum Taluq.
Mullen Pillay ...	... do.	do.	...Neduvangaud.
G. Venketasoobramoney Iyer.	Inspr.	do.	...Sheraingeel.
A. J. DáVeigas ...	... do.	do.	...Quilon Taluq.
Abdulah Sahib Moonavery	... do.	do.	... Do. Town.
Perumal Pillay ...	...Sub-	do.	...Kottarakaray.
Beram Khan	...Inspr.	do.	...Puthanapurem.
Syed Abdul Khader	... do.	do.	...Shencottah.
Ramaswamy Pillay	... do.	do.	...Cunnathur.
N. Paramoo Pillay ...	... do.	do.	...Karunagapully.
T. R. Parameswaren Pillay	... do.	do.	...Karthicapully.
K. Veloo Pillay ...	...Sub-	do.	...Mavalikara.
P. Runganatha Pillay	...Inspr.	do.	...Chenganur.
Mathan Koshi ...	...Sub-	do.	...Tiruvellah.
U. M. DàVeigas ...	... do.	do.	...Alleppey Town.
Shivarama Pillay ...	... do.	do.	...Ambalapulay.
H. Hoogewerf ...	...Inspr.	do.	...Preventive Backwater Patrol.
K. Narayana Row ...	... do.	do.	...Cottayam.
S. Shungara Iyer ...	... do.	do.	...Chunganacherry.
W. H. D'Lemos ...	...Sub-	do.	...Peermade.
E. N. Paramaswaren Pillay	... do.	do.	...Meenachel.
Moothiah Pillay ...	...Inspr.	do.	...Yettumanur.
K. Ramen Pillay ...	...Sub-	do.	...Muvattupulay.
S. Soobramoneya Pillay	...Inspr.	do.	...Thodupulay.
Narayana Oonythan...	...Sub-	do.	...Kunnathunad.
R. Ramen Pillay ...	... do.	do.	...Shertalay.
P. R. Krishna Iyer ...	...Inspr.	do.	...Vykum.
J. A. Stevenage ...	... do.	do.	...Alungad.
E. Gallyot	... do.	do.	...Paravur.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Inspectors.

Vytheanatha Iyen... ...Inspector of Trevandrum range.
Krishna Pillay ... ...Inspector of Quilon range.
Vittalapy ... ...Inspector of Shertallay range.

District Registrars.

Range.	Districts.	Class.	Names of Registrars.
Trevandrum.	Thovalay...	4	Madaven Pillai
	Agusteeswaram	1	Pulpanabha Pillai
	Erancel	1	Soondraswara Aiyen
	Do. Additional ...	2	Narayana Pillai
	Calculam	2	Sivathanooven Thumby
	Velavencode	3	Shungara Aiyen, (Acting)
	Neyattincarray	1	Krishnaswamy Iyengar
	Do. Additional ...	2	Soobramani Aiyen
	Nedoovengaud	3	Sreenivasa Iyengar
	Trevandrum	1	Sasha Aiyen
	Shereingeil	2	Coomara Pillai.
Quilon.	Quilon	2	Ramen Pillai
	Cottaracurray	4	Narayana Aiyen
	Puthanapurom	4	Shungara Pillai
	Shencottah	3	Hurrihara Aiyen
	Cunnathoor	4	Shungaranarayana Aiyen
	Karunagapully	1	Runganatha Row
	Kartigapully	2	Krishna Aiyen
	Mavalicurray	2	Govinda Pillai
	Chenganoor	4	Neelacunda Aiyen
	Thiruvellah	3	Coomara Pillai
	Ambalapulay	1	Narasinghum Pillai
	Chunganacherry ...	3	Valoo Pillai, (Acting).
Shertallay.	Shertallay	2	Cochoonikurthavoo
	Vycome	3	Krishna Aiyen
	Yettoomanoor	4	Shungoony Menon
	Cottayam	4	Warkki
	Meenachel	4	Sreenivasa Aiyen
	Thodupulay	4	Narayana Pillai
	Moovattoopulay	4	Krishna Pillai
	Cunnathnaud	4	Ejnanarayana Aiyen
	Allungaud	4	Puthmanabha Pillai
	Paravoor	4	Anantha Krishna Aiyen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgeon J. M. Houston, M. D.,

Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore.

Commencement of Service.	Name.	Date of Present Rank.	Remarks.
	Assistant Surgeons.		
August 1859...	S. B. Sawyer ...	August 1883...	General & Maternity Hospitals.
September 1884...	E. Poonen, M. B., B. A. ...	September 1884.	Alleppey.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.		
August 1859...	*S. B. Sawyer* ...	*September* 1876...	*Assistant Surgeon.*
May 1861...	M. J. Carvalho ...	April 1882...	Supt. of Vaccination.
June 1860...	T. Krishna Rajoo ...	August 1882...	Central Jail.
May 1861...	F. Rozario ...	September 1886...	Nair Brigade.
June 1864...	M. Neelacunda Pillay ...	December 1886...	Palace.
	Apothecaries.		
July 1849...	T. Swamynatha Pillay ...	December 1869...	Mavalicaray.
May 1858...	S. Krishna Pillay ...	May 1878...	Charity Hospital.
June 1864...	E. Valoo Pillay ...	June 1884...	Pulpanabapoorum.
August 1864...	J. S. Cross ...	August 1884...	Quilon.
July 1865...	G. Arunasalam Pillay ...	July 1885...	Palace.
August 1882...	John Gomez ...	August 1885...	Medical Store keeper.
December 1865...	N. Govinda Pillay ...	December 1885...	Lunatic Asylum.
	1st Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
June 1860...	E. Pulpoo Pillay ...	August 1875...	Neyatuncaray.
May 1861...	X. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	Do. ...	Nair Brigade.
November 1873...	F. P. Fernandez ...	November 1885..	Nagercoil.
Do. ...	J. LaBouchardiere ...	Do. ...	Alwaye.
Do. ...	Joseph L. Gomez ...	Do. ...	Cottayam.
July 1874...	C. Theravium Pillay ...	July 1886...	General Hospital.
	2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
November 1873...	M. Hamid Hussain Sahib...	June 1880...	Peermade.
Do. ...	N. Sooboo Pillay ...	September 1882...	Central Jail.
July 1877...	A. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	July 1883...	Moovattupolay.
October 1879...	J. Matthan ...	October 1885...	Shertallay.
Do. ...	K. Ramen ...	Do. ...	Parachallay.
January 1880...	N. Neelacunda Pillay ...	January 1886...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	R. L. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Shencottah.
October 1879...	S. E. D'Lemos ...	April 1886...	Cottaracaray.
January 1880...	K. Ibrahim Sahib ...	Do. ...	General Hospital.
	3rd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
July 1872...	S. Thoppaya Pillay ...	July 1876...	Charity Hospital.
Do. ...	V. Narayana Pillay ...	July 1877...	Thodupolay.
November 1884...	N. J. Daniel ...	November 1885...	Cardamom Hills.
Do. ...	V. Ramen Pillay ...	Do. ...	Alleppey.
Do. ...	C. J. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Cardamom Hills.
Do. ...	M. Muthu Pillay ...	Do. ...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	K. S. Valoo Pillay ...	Do. ...	Cottayam. (temporary).
Do. ...	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay ...	Do. ...	H. H. the Elaya Rajah's Palace.
December 1885...	Thomas Lee ...	December 1885...	Quilon.
November 1884...	R. Neelacunda Pillay ...	November 1886...	Shencottah (temporary).

Medical Students.

C. J. Mamman.
A. Oomman.
Y. Kunjandy.
M. C. Mathew.
P. Mathaven Pillay.
P. Mahomed Ismail Munsavery.
H. J. D'Lemos.
P. Cochukrishna Pillay.
A. Aiyemperumal Pillay.
James Harris (suspended).

Durbar Physician's Office.

T. A. Shunmoogum Pillay ... ...Correspondence Clerk.
C. S. Mahathava Iyen ... ...Asst. do. do.

General Medical Stores.

S. Letchmana Pillay ... ...Writer.

General and Maternity Hospitals, Trevandrum.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.
S. B. Sawyer... ... ...Assistant Surgeon.
Mrs. G. V. Spooner (*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

Charity Hospital Trevandrum.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.
S. Krishna Pillay ... ...Apothecary.

Lunatic Asylum, Trevandrum.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.
N. Govinda Pillay ... ...Apothecary.

Vaccination.

M. J. Carvalho (*Sub-Assistant Surgeon*) .. Superintendent.
G. Gregory Pillay ... ...Writer.
R. Gopala Pillay ... ...Head Vaccinator.

The Establishment consists of 35 Vaccinators divided into 4 classes.
The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

Travancore Medical School.

Ex-Officio Principal... ... ...*The Durbar Physician.*

Lecturers ... ... { *Surgeon Arthur Keess.* *John Gomez, Madras Medical College.*

Anatomy	...Practice of Medicine.
Physiology	...Midwifery.
Materia Medica	...Forensic Medicine.
Surgery	..Vaccination.
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	...Practical Pharmacy.

N. B. The course occupies four years, two or three subjects are taught in a year.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c.

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Lt Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ...	25th July 1879.	10th December 1883.	M. Lt. Cavalry ...	Commanding.
Lt. J. A. Wyllie ...	13th November 1883.	10th September 1876.	M. S. C. ...	Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lt. H. S. Ferguson ...	11th August 1885.	November 1880.	Reserve of officers...	Commandant 2nd Battalion & Artillery.
STAFF.				
Lt. J. A. Wyllie ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	Staff Officer.
Lt. H. S. Ferguson ..	... ...	... ...	...	Quarter Master.
Surgeon A. Keess ...	3rd July 1885.	May 1885.	R. N. auxiliary force.	In Medical charge.
Palppu Pillay ...	20th September 1856.	... ...	... ...	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Velayudhan Pillay ...	13th December 1852.	... ...	... .	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.
J. Matcher	1st October 1878.	... ...	... ...	Band Master.

UNIFORM...
- BODY GUARD—Royal Blue, Facing White, LACE Gold.
- ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
- INFANTRY SCARLET. 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, LACE Gold. 2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drummer and Fifer Havildar, 11 Drummers and 11 Fifers Total 710

Establishment of the Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners, Total 30.

Establishment of the Body Guard—1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 2 Havildars, 4 Naigues 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 2 Puckalies, 1 Nalbund, 1 Chowdry, 1 Peon, 25 Syces, 60 Grass-cutters 1 Veterinarian, 1 English Writer, 2 Writers, 1 Mochee, 1 Chuckler, 1 Tanner, 1 Smith, 1 Bullock Driver, Total 159. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade.—1 Serjt. Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjt., 1 Band Master, 22 Musicians, 2 Apothecaries, 1 Interpreter, 4 English Writers, 21 Malayalam Writers, 1 Paymaster, 2 Accountants, 1 Store Superintendent, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckallies, 1 Chuckler, 6 Sweepers, 7 Toties, 1 Masalchee.

Total Establishment—1,694 of all grades—4 guns, 63 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

9th Regt. M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt	Captain O. W. Gray	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt	Major H. Farquharson	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.	Captain R. N. Campbell	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I.	Major S. A. Grant	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)	Major J. N. Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox	7th April 16th November	1869. 1870.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield	23rd April 6th June	1873. 1875.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild	7th July	1875	
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson	1st May 25th February	1876. 1878.	Acting.
M. Lt. Cavalry	Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen	25th July	1879.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Jacob, M. A., M. E., M. Inst. C. E., ...Chief Engineer.

Permanent Executive Establishment.

S. Horsley, M. Inst. C. E. ..	...1st Executive Engineer.
D. W. T. Valentine ...	...2nd do. do.
C.B.B. Sherman, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	3rd do. do.
J. Whitbread	...Supervisor.
J. Jackson	... do. (doing duty also as Head Draughtsman.)
————	... do.
J. Sinclair	...Assistant Supervisor.
T. J. Chinnaswamy Naidoo	.. do. do.
————	... do. do.
T. A. Wood	...Overseer.
G. Runganatha Pillay ...	... do.
C. D. Soobraya Iyer ...	... do.
S. Aroomooda Iyengar ...	... do.
N. Rungaswamy Pillay ...	...1st Class Assistant Overseer.
K. C. Ninan	... do. do.
W. H. McLean	... do. do.
S. Rungaswamy Iyengar...	... do. do.
M. Kashava Pillay ...	... do. do.
————	... do. do.
V. Coopaswamy Iyen ...	...2nd do. do.
N. Kashava Pillay ...	... do. do.
Geo: Eapen	... do. do.
Geo. Carvalho	... do. do.
V. L. Soobramonya Iyen...	... do. do.
C. R. Streenevasa Iyengar	... do. do.
P. J. Ittyerah	... do. do.
V. Annathoray Iyen ...	...Sub-Overseer.
P. I. David	... do.
Ramanuja Naidoo... ...	... do. (on duty elsewhere.)
W. Vanspall	... do. (Acting for Ramanuja Naidoo.)
N. Rajankum Iyen ...	... do.
S. Mathava Naidoo ...	... do.
K. V. Kuryan	... do.
C. J. Joseph	... do.
T. M. Soobraya Pillay ...	... do.

Supernumerary Establishment.

W. G. Mersh	...Assistant Supervisor.
S. V. Appavoo Pundit ...	...Overseer.

Survey and Drawing Pupils.

————	...Draughtsman.
V. Soobraya Pillay ...	..Drawing Pupil.
S. Shungaranarayana Pillay	... do.

PERMANENT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Engineer's Office Trevandrum.

C. R. Mitchell ... ...Manager.
T. Soobiah Pillay... ... ...Head Correspondence Clerk.
A. Vieyara ... ...Clerk.
A. C. Soobramonia Pillay ...Cashier.
T. M. Nallacunnoo Pillay ...Accountant.
—.—— ... ...Head Draughtsman.
W. D. Wheeler ... ...Assistant Draughtsman.
D. Govind Sing ... ...Storekeeper.
T. M. Moothooswamy Pillay ...Clerk.
H. Rigby ... ...Workshop Superintendent.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Southern Division Irrign. Channels Branch, Head Quarters Nagercoil.

R. Vythianatha Iyen ... ...Head Clerk
T. M. Ramalingom Pillay ...Cash Writer.
S. Courtallum Achary ... ...Clerk.

Southern Division Roads and Buildings Branch, Nagercoil.

V. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.
S. Shungaracoomaroo Pillay ...Clerk.

Quilon Division Head Quarters, Quilon.

J. D'Cruz ... ...Head Clerk.
Geo. Britto ... ...Clerk.

Northern Division Head Quarters, Cottayam.

A. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.

Trevandrum Division Head Quarters, Trevandrum.

J. Anthony ... ...Head Clerk.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

M. Ratnaswami Aiyar, B. A....Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue.

SUPERVISING AGENCY.

Pitchu Aiyen	...1st Class Insp. in charge of the Northern range.				
Vencoba Rao	...2nd	do.	do.	Central	do.
Subba Rao	...3rd	do.	do.	Southern	do.

ULAMS.

T. Rajaram Rao...	...Superintendent	Thamarakolom.	
Soobramonia Ghanapatti..	Assistant	do.	do.
M. Vullinayagom Pillai...	Superintendent,	Rajakkamungalom.	
Sooriyanarayana Iyer	...Assistant	do.	do.
Sivathanu Pillai ...	...Deputy	do.	Colachel.
Sivarama Krishna Iyen ...	do.	do.	Variyur.
Charles Cleur ...	...Preventive	Inspector	Thamarakolom and Variyur.
Raghupathi Rao ...	do.	do.	Rajakkamungalom and Colachel.

KUDUCHUNDRUMS.

N. Streenivasa Rao	...Superintendent,	Alleppey.
Thoraswami Mudaliar ...	do.	Quilon.
Thannven Thumbi ...	do.	Trevandrum.
S. Narayana Pillai ...	do.	Munumbum.

TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

C. Colunthavaloo Mudaliar, B. C. E , Assistant Engineer,
In charge of Tanks and Irrigation and 2nd Class Magistrate.

S. Shonachalam Pillay Head Accountant.
V. Samuel... ... ...Sub-Overseer.
Meenachi Naidoo ... ... Do.
M. Padmanabha Pillay ...Correspondence Clerk.
S. Neelakanda Iyen ...Gumasta, Police.
P. Ramaswamy Pillay ...Aminadar, in charge of Tank bunds.
Ramaswamy Pillay ...Vijarippu, Nanjenaud Poothenar.
Suba Naik... ... ... Do. Anandanar.
K. Kumara Pillay... ... Do. Puthmanabapuram Poothenar.
S. Soobramania Pillay ... Do. Palayar.
S. Kumaraswamy Naik ... Do. Alathorayar.

OBSERVATORY, TREVANDRUM.

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P. Valoo Pillay ... ...Assistant.
E. Coomaraswamy Pillay ... ...Computer.

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Venble. J. Caley	...	Hony. Secretaries.
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The Museum is under the management of a Committee.

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J. C. Hannyngton Esquire.

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H. S. Ferguson Esquire.

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Mr. Richard Davey ...	...	...Superintendent.
Mr. J. T. Murray	...	...Head Writer.
K. Pudmanaben Thumby	...	...Artist.

1. This is a Museum of Natural History; Raw products used in the Arts and Manufactures; specimens of manufactures, Implements and Machinery; Antiquities; Scientific Instruments, Objects of art, &c.

2. As the collections in the various sections are yet far from complete, specimens for any of them will be very acceptable.

3. The Museum is open gratuitously to the public daily, Sundays excepted, from 6½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

N. B.—On the first Wednesday of every month, from 12 noon, the rooms are cleared and reserved exclusively for Gosha Ladies.

W. D. Brodie Ketchen, Lt. Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Public Gardens are under the management of a Committee.

President.

J. C. Hannyngton Esquire.

Members.

Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen.
H. S. Ferguson Esquire.

Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... ...Superintendent.
J. T. Murray ... ...Head Writer.
Byrappah ... ...Head Gardener.

LIST OF STOCK.

At present living in the gardens.

Class Mammalia.
Order Quadrumana.

No.	English Names.	Latin Names.
1	Malabar Langur...	Semnopithecus Johnii.
2	Lion monkeys	Inuus silenus.
9	Madras monkeys	Macacus radiatus.

Class Mammalia.
Order Carnivora.

2	Lionesses	Felis leo.
3	Tigers	Felis tigris.
1	Leopard	Felis leopardus.
1	Jungle cat	Felis Chaus.
2	Lynxes	Felis Caracal.
2	Ichneumons	Herpestes griseus.
3	Jackals	Canis aureus.
1	Himalayan bear	Ursus Tibetanus.
2	Otters	Lutra nair.
1	Bear...	Ursus labiatus.

Class Mammalia.
Order Rodentia.

2	Hill squirrels	Sciuirus Malabaricus.
2	Bandicoots	Mus giganteus.
5	White-tailed porcupines ...	Hystrix leucura.
4	Guinea-pigs	Cavia cobaya.
1	Hare	Lepus nigricollis.

Class Mammalia.

Order Ungulata.

1	Malay tapir	Tapirus Malayanus.
1	Rhinoceros	Rhinoceros Indicus.
9	Wild pigs	Sus Indicus.
6	Sheep	... ...
2	Nylgaos	Portax pictus.
2	Rib-faced deer	Cervulus aureus.
5	Sambur	Rusa Aristotelis.
12	Spotted-Deer	Axis maculatus.
1	Mouse-Deer	Meminna Indica.
1	Five legged cow	Bos indicus.
1	Bull calf	Do.
1	Buffalo	Bos butalus.

Class Mammalia.

Order Marsupialia.

1	Bennett's Kangaroo	Halmaturus Bennettii.
2	Black Wallabies	Halmaturus ualabatus.

Class Reptilia.

Order Chelonia.

6	Tortoises	... ...
4	Fresh-water Turtles	Trionyx.

Class Reptilia.

Order Ophidia.

3	Rock Pythons	Python molurus.

Class Reptilia.

Order Lacertilia.

2	Blue-tongued Lizards	Cyclodus gigas

Class Reptilia.

Order Crocodilia.

4	Crocodiles	Crocodilus palustris.

Class Aves.

Order Raptores.

1	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax.
3	Shikras	Micronisus badius.
1	Brahminy Kite	Haliastur Indus.
1	Forest Eagle Owl	Huhua Nepalensis.
3	Brown Fish-Owles	Ketupa Ceylonensis.

Class Aves.

Order Insessors.

5	White-breasted kingfishers ...	Halcyon fuscus.
1	Great Hornbill	Homraius bicornis.
1	Jungle grey hornbill ...	Tockus gingalensis.
1	Magpie robin	Copsychus saularis.
1	Mynah	Acridotherus fuscus.
1	Weaver bird	Ploceus baya.
1	Black-headed Munia	Munia Malacca.
14	Wax-bills	Estrelda Amandava.

Class Aves.

Order Scansores.

8	Rose ringed parrakeets ...	Palæornis torquatus.
4	Rose-headed parrakeets ...	Palæornis rosa.
1	Lorkeets	Loriculus vernalis.
1	Parrot	... ...
1	Coucal	Centropus rufipennis.
2	Large rose-ringed parrakeets...	Palæornis Alexandri.

CLASS AVES.
Order Rasores.

5	Spotted Doves	Turtur Suratensis.
1	Carrier Pigeon	... ...
2	Cabul Pigeons	... ...
1	Rock Pigeon	Columba livia.
2	Peacocks	Pavo cristatus.
6	Khaly Pheasants	Euplocomus Hoasfieldii.
2	Grey Partridges	Ortygornis pondicerianus.

CLASS AVES.
Order Grallatores.

1	Banded Crake	Rallina euryzonoides.
2	Blue Herons...	Ardea cinerea.
1	Pond Heron	Ardeola leucoptera.
2	Hair crested Storks	Ceptoptilos Javanica.

CLASS AVES.
Order Matatores.

2	Swans	Cygnus olor.
2	Whistling Teal	Dendrocygna Javanica.

CLASS AVES.
Order Cursores.

2	Emus	Dromaius Nova Hollandiæ.

PUBLIC GARDEN RULES.

1. The Garden shall be opened daily between 5 A.M. & $8\frac{1}{2}$ P.M. after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.

2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the footpaths. and not to walk on the cultivated grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

3. Carts and coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.

4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.

5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

6. Smoking within the precincts of the Band Stand Promenade is strictly prohibited.

7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

W. D. BRODIE KETCHEN, LT. COL.
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Geo. Bain ... ...Superintendent
M. Vytheanatha Pillay ... .. Head Printer.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

English.

H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, TREVANDRUM,

Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D., F. M. U.... ...Principal.

College.

Robert Harvey, M.A., LL. D., F. M. U. ...Professor of English and Philosophy.
Henry N. Read, M. A. ... ...Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science.
A. Vallianandam Mudaliar, B. A. & B. L. Assistant, Mathematics.
M. LaBouchardiere, B. A. ... ... do. English.
T. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, B. A. ... do. Philosophy.
P. Aiyappan Pillai, B. A. ... ... do. General (Temporary.)
P. Ramaswami Aiyan, B. A. ... ... do. do. do.
N. Ramakurupu, B. A. ... ...Malayalam Munshi.
——————— ... ...Tamil do.
S. Vydianadha Sastri ... ...Sanskrit do.

High School.

C. Luke ... ...Teacher of the Fifth Class.
P. Palpu Pillai ... . do. do.
S. Iswara Aiyan ... ... do. do.
Upper Fourth Class Teachers ... 4
Lower do. do. do. ... 4
K. Purushothaman Pillai ...Assistant Malayalam Munshi.
K. Krishna Aiyangar ... ... do. Tamil do.
Writer ... ... 1.
Laboratory Attendant... ... 1.

Preparatory School.

T. Nagan Tampi ... ...Master.
Assistant Masters ... ... 4.
Monitors ... ... 5.

Law Class.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A., LL. D. Barrister-at-Law ...Professor.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Robert Harvey, M. A. LL. D., F. M. U. Director of English Education.
J. A. Duthie, M. A.... ... ...Superintendent.
K. Vasudeva Row ...Head Master, High School, Kotar.
R. Eswara Pillay, B. A. ... do Dist. School, Alleppey.
K. Seetharama Aiyen ... do do Quilon.
V. Krishna Aiyen ... do do Takallay.
S. Viswanatha Aiyen ... do do Shencotah.
M. Mathew ... ... do do Kayenkolum.

K. Shungaren Pundalay.	Hd. Master	Dist. School.	Mavalikaray.
L. Narayana Aiyen ...	do	do	Thiroovellah.
J. Daniel	do	do	Chunganacherry.
T. Viswasem Pillay ...	do	do	Sheraingeel.
V. Venkitasoobramania Aiyen	do	do	Attingel.
V. Venkitaswara Aiyen..	do	do	Paravoor.
V. Shungara Pillay ...	do	do	Alwaye.
S. Vencatarama Aiyen...	do	do	Boothapaundy Ag.
R. Appathora Aiyen ...	do	do	Thiroovettar.
R. Valoo Pillay ...	do	do	Neyyatincarray.
J. Anendasoobba Aiyen ..	do	do	Eraneel.
T. M. Thomas	do	do	Kottarkaray.
K. Soobbien	do	do	Ambalapulay.
J. Verkey	do	do	Aripaud
C. Padmanabha Aiyen...	do	Spl. School	Mavalikaray.
R. Soobramanya Aiyen	...	...	...Writer.

SIRKAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TREVANDRUM.

Miss A. C. Donnelly...Lady Superintendent (on leave to Europe.)

Mrs. S. Elliott ...Acting do.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

English and Indian History, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Physiology, Hygiene, Chemistry, Physics, Arithmetic, Lessons on objects, &c., in addition to the usual Educational routine. Accomplishments:—Music; Drawing; Plain Sewing, Ornamental Needle-work, &c., &c.

VERNACULAR.

S. Rama Row...	...Director of Vernacular Education
V. Ramakrishna Pillay ...	...English Clerk.
C. Krishna Pillay, B. A. ...	...Inspector, Southern Range.
Anandanarayana Iyer ...	... do. Northern do.
Pulpanaba Iyen	...District Inspector.
Pulpoo Thumby	do
Pulpanaba Pillay	do
Valoo Pillay	do
Narayana Pillay	do
Coonjookrishna Pillay	do
Ganapathy Iyen	do
Pulpanaba Iyen	do
Mahalinga Sastrial	do
Krishnen Thumby	do
Samoo Sastrial	do

Gopala Pillay	... District Inspector.		
Soondra Iyen	... do		
Parasurama Iyen	... do		
Krishna Pillay	... do		
Cochoopillay Varier ...	... do		
Amrathanatha Iyen ..	... do		
Ramakrishna Iyen ...	... do		
Krishnen Oonny	... do		
Caroonagara Psharody ...	... do		
Venkittaswara Iyen ..	... do		
Shungoo Varier	... do		
Narayana Pillay	... do		
Soobramonia Iyen ...	... do		
Regupathy Iyen	... do		
Atchuda Varier	... do		
Venkittaswara Iyen ...	... do		
Ramakrishna Varier ...	... do		
Streenivasa Iyen	... do		
P. Pulpoo Pillay	do		[vandrum.
Pulpanaba Row ...	...Hd. Master	Normal School	Tre-
V. Soondrum Iyer, B. A.	...Hd. do	do	Kotar.
Pulpanaba Iyen ...	...1st Master	Soochindrum	School.
Harihara Iyen ...	... do	do Girls'	do
Aroomoogum Pillay	... do	Shereinkeel	do
Easwara Iyen ...	... do	Kulcoolum	do
Marthanda Pillay ..	... do	do Girls'	do
Pudmanaba Iyen ...	... do	Thiroovettar	do
Ganapathy Iyen ...	... do	do Girls'	do
Ramakrishna Pillay	... do	Velavancode	do
Kulathur Iyen ...	... do	Mavalikaray	do
Pudmanaba Iyen ...	... do	Neyattinkaray Girls'	do
Shungara Iyen ...	... do	Karamanay do	do
Shungara Iyen	... do	Fort Girls'	do
Thanoo Pillay	... do	Neduvangaud	do
Kasava Pillay	... do	Eraneel	do
Kasava Pillay	... do	Shereinkeel Girls'	do
Pulpanaba Iyen	... do	Kottarakara	do
Ramakrishna Iyen	... do	Shencottah	do
Venkittarama Iyen	... do	do Girls'	do
Rama Iyen ...	... do	Quilon	do
Harrihara Iyen	... do	do Girls'	do
Appavoo Pillay	... do	Caroonagapully	do
Mahadava Iyen	... do	Kartigapully	do
Boothalinga Iyen	... do	Neyattinkaray	do
Govinda Varier	... do	Chenganoor	do
Kittoo Pillay...	... do	do Girls'	do
Harihara Iyen	... do	Thiroovella	do
Andy Pillay ...	... do	Aranmulay Spl.	do
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Shungarasubba Iyen...	... do	Cottayam	do
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Kasava Kymul ...	... do	Kunnathnaud	do
Ramaswamy Iyen ...	... do	do Girls'	do
Harihara Iyen ...	... do	Paravoor	do

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Name of District.	No. of Schools.	Name of District.	No. of Schools.
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Eraniel	10	Thiruvellah	5
Culcolum	6	Ambalapolay	5
Velavencode	11	Cottayam	4
Neyattencaray	9	Chunganacherry ...	5
Trevandrum	4	Meenachel	4
Nedoomungaud	8	Vycome	6
Sherainkeil	11	Shertallay	6
Quilon	9	Yetmanoor	5
Kottaracarray	7	Thodupolay	2
Kunnathur	3	Kunnathnaud... ...	5
Pathanapooram	4	Allengaud	3
Shencottah	6	Paravoor	4
Karunagapully	7	Moovattupulay ...	3
Kartigapully	7		

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Name of the Applicant for Grants	No. of Schools.
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Revd. I. H. Hacker	36
Revd. J. Emlyn	38
Revd. S. Mateer	25
Revd. J. Knowles	6
The Ven. J. Caley	36
Right Revd. Dr. E. Sargent, Bishop	3
Revd. F. Bower	8
Most Revd. Mar Athanasius	86
Most Revd. Mar Dionysius	84
Revd. J. Duthie	15
Mrs. A. M. Thomson	3
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Revd. J. Richards...	9
Revd. Fr. V. B. Das Neves Vicar of Valliathuray ...	1
Revd. C. S. Miranda Vicar of Poonthuray ...	1
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Revd. C. A. Neve	4
Revd. Fr. Ferdinand	1
Schools under native management	250
Unaided schools under inspection	144

BOOK DEPOT, TREVANDRUM.

M. Tillanayagam Pillay ... ...Curator.

CENTRAL JAIL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah ...In Medical charge.
G. W. Boomgardt ... ...Superintendent.
Peerkhan ... ...Senior Jailor.
Abdulasha ... ... do.
C. R. Miranda ... ...Head Clerk

TREVANDRUM CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

A. Cochookrishna Pillay... ... .. Sanitary Inspector.

PHOTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Z. D'Cruz .. ...Government Photographer and Mechanic.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT ALLEPPEY.

J. Rohde ... ...Commercial Agent.
M. Yagappa Pillay ... ...Ag. Sheristadar.
W. P. Vieyra ... ...Head Clerk.

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J. Rohde ... ...Alleppey.
J. R. Rice ... ...Quilon.
C. Kohlhoff ... ...Colachel.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

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Conservator of Forests, In charge of the Government Teak Plantations and Keddah.

D. C. C. Grant ...Magistrate of the Coffee Districts in charge of the Southern Range (*on leave.*)
M. Thomas ...Assistant to the Conservator in charge of the Central Range.
R. Stevenage... ...Ag. Asst. to the Conservator Northern Range.
Hurriera Iyen ...Superintendent of the Pooliara Depôt.
Jos. Moreira ... ...Head Clerk.
T. F. Bourdillon ...Special Forest officer.

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C. J. Maltby ... ...Superintendent and 1st class Magistrate Cardamom Hills.

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R. LaBouchardiere	...Supt. of Customs	do.	
K. Pulpanaba Pillay	... Do.	Do.	Aroocootty.
Shungara Pillay	... Do.	Do.	Ariencavoo Range (on probation.)
S. Narayana Row	... Do.	Do.	Aramboly. Do.
S. B. Dias, B. A.	.. Do.	Do.	Manacoody. Do.
Guzeffer Hoozain	...Preventive Inspt. Shertallay. Do.		
Ameeran ...	... Do.	Sub-Inspt.	Do.
Theriya Khan ...	... Do.	Inspt.	Paravoor Range.
Shaik Abeeb ...	... Do.	Sub-Inspt.	Do.

MARYVILLE GARDEN PEERMADE.

R. Gonsalvez ... ...Superintendent.

COFFEE DEPARTMENT.

D. C. C. Grant... ... ...Supt. and 2nd class Magistrate Southern Coffee Districts (*on leave.*)
Pulpanaba Naidoo ... ...Acting.
N. David ... ...Head Clerk.

COTTAYAM AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIOM.

T. Rama Row F. M. U. ... ...President.

MEMBERS.

The Ven'ble Archdeacon J. Caley,	The Ven'ble Archdeacon K. Koshi.
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M. Govinda Pillay	P. M. Chakko B. A.
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BRITISH GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law...Trevandrum.
R. Harvey, M. A. LL. D. F. M. U., ... Do.
Lt. Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen ... ... Do.
O. H. Bensley, B. A. ... ... Do.
J. Rohde ... ...Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby ... ...Peermade.
W. T. A. Cosby ... ...Alleppey.
R. B. Ferguson ... ...Cottayam.
T. F. Bourdillon ... ...

MILITARY FAMILY PAYMENTS AND PENSIONS.

TREVANDRUM.

Lt. J. A. Wyllie... ... ...In charge.

POST.

J. Bower Esq....Superintendent of Post Offices, Palamcottah Division.
I. Saminada Iyer ... ...Disbg. Post Master Trevandrum.
R. Shodalamoothoo Pillai ...Head Clerk Do.
Thanoomallaparumal Pillai ...2nd Do. Do.
V. N. Ramakrishna Iyer ...3rd Do. Do.
T. Chinniah Naidoo ... ...1st M. O. Do. Do.
Mr. L. N. Peter ... ...Probationary Do.
D. Pedhanaidoo (on furlough)..Sub-Post Master Peermade.
Mr. Gonsalvez ... ...Offg. Do. Do.
J. Solomon ... ...Sub-Postmaster Nagercoil.
S. Siven Pillay ... ...Clerk Do.
Mr. J. D'Souza ... ...Sub-Postmaster Quilon.
S. Alvares ... ...Signaller Do.
I. Soobramania Pillai ... ...Sub-Postmaster Alleppey.
Madamoothoo Pillai ... ...Clerk Do.
Letchminarasiah ... ... Do. Do.
Stephen Leene ... ...Sub-Postmaster Cottayam.
Veerappa Pillai .. .. Do. Shertallay.
F. Leene ... ... Do. Colachel.
M. Easura Pillay ... ... Do. Anjengo.
J. Varkki ... ... Do. Kayenkulam.
R. Sungaralingam Pillai ...Signaller Do.
Ramdoss Naidoo ...Village Postmaster Ashamboo.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

J. A. Briggs ...Chief Superintendent Malabar Coast Division.
E. Wallis ... ...Asst. Supt. in charge Cochin Sub-Division.
S. C. Moothooswamy Pillay...Telegraph Master Trevandrum.
Worked by Postal Signaller...Quilon.
Do. ,, Post Master ...Alleppey.
Do. ,, Do. ... ...Nagercoil.

INDIAN MARINE.

J. D. Chatterton ... ...Superintendent, British Government Light House Muttum.

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

D. Kuryan ... ...Anjengo.
A. Nanoo Menon ...Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHARAJA.

	Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3	Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4	Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5	Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6	Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7	Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8	Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9	Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11	Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13	Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14	Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17	Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18	Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20	Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22	Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26	Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27	Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30	Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c.	1879-80	5
	His Highness the present Maha Raja		

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macauly, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819. [1820.
Colonel S. McDonall, appointed 23d April 1819, died 7th November
Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827. [December 1829.
Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th
Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829 relieved 24th June 1834. [ary 1836.
J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th Janu-
Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.
Captain A. Douglas, (acting,) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839. [July 1840.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st
Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860 [1862.
F. N. Maltby, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May
Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
H. Newill, Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on Privilege leave 1867.
A. MacGregor, Esq. (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867. [1869.
H. Newill, Esq. resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved. 25th March
G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869 on furlough 1870.
J. I. Minchin, Esq., (acting,) appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871. [1874.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave
Major A. F. F. Bloomfield (acting,) appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.
G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.
Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875. [March 1877.
A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 10th
H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting) appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878. [28th March 1879.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting) appointed 20th February 1878, relieved
A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. 31st March 1881.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881. (on leave)
W. Logan Esq., (Acting) appointed 5th May 1883.
R. W. Barlow Esq., (acting) appointed 25th February 1884.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

Dewans of Travancore.

Oomany Thumby ...	...1808.	Soobrow	...1839.
Deven Pulpanauben ...	...1814.	V. Kristno Row, (in charge)	...1842.
Shangoo Annavy ...	...1815.	Vencutrow	...1843.
Ramen Menoven ...	...1816.	Sreeneevassa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Vencutrow	...1817.	V. Kristno Row ...	...1847.
Vencata Row	...1822.	Sir T. Madava Row ...	...1858.
Soobrow	...1830.	A. Sashiah Sastri ...	...1872.
R. Runga Row, (acting)	...1837.	N. Nanoo Pillay ...	...1877.
R. R. R. Vencata Row	...1838.	V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	...1880.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

London Missionary Society:—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When Commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	1809	Rev. James Duthie...	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. L. Allan	1884	...	51	6189	67	2331	1046
		Rev. C. Satthianathun	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilei	1886	... ...	...	...	13	1565	20	527	251
Neyoor	1828	Rev. I. H. Hacker	1877	...	48	7152	51	2698	736
		Dr. E. Sargood Fry, M. B. C. M.	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A Arumanayagum	...	1866	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. M. Nyanabranam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Pareychaley	1845	Rev. James Emlyn...	1868	...	65	13039	59	2294	512
		Rev. William Fletcher	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	1836	Rev. Samuel Mateer, F. L. S.	1859	...	28	3279	34	883	305
		Rev. A. Davalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1821	Rev. J. Knowles	1880	...	11	1289	17	317	88
		Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Nagercoil (Pastorate)	1886	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	2	1353	...	...	...
Neyoor Do.	1886	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	789	...	...	...
Dennispuram Do.	1886	(Vacant)	...	1867	2	317	...	...	...
Weravilei Do.	1867	Rev. V. Arumanayagum	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...
Neyattinkara Do.	1878	Rev. J. Seilyam	...	1879	6	1298	...	...	...
Agasteeswaram Do.	1879	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	818	...	...	...
Santhapuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	3	507	...	...	...
Zionpuram Do.	1879	Rev. I Moses	...	1884	3	525	...	...	...
Devikodu Do.	1879	Rev P. Jacob	...	1879	5	997	...	...	...
Kadamalakunoo Do.	1879	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	865	...	...	...
Amaravila Do.	1880	Rev. G. Satthianathun	...	1880	3	1278	...	...	...
Nellikakuli Do.	1885	Rev. William G. Rasalam	...	1885	6	1560	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	255	42810	248	9050	2938

Nagercoil Seminary:—The Rev. J. Duthie and 6 Native Teachers.

Nagercoil Press:—Total Pages, 19,52,322

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend J. M. SPEECHLY, D.D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Venerable J. Caley, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Cottayam.*
Venerable K. Koshi, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Mavelikara.*
Rev. W. J. Richards—*Diocesan Registrar.*

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First work in country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depôt.
Cottayam C. M. S. College	Rev. C. A. Neve, Principal	1879	... ...	...	335	...	Employing about 35 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on.	School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depôt. 4 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.
,, Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Model School ...	Ven. J. Caley, in charge	1871	... ...	...	24	...		
,, Boarding School	Mrs. Baker Senior.	1818	... ...	...	112	54		
,, ,, and Day Schools	Miss Baker	1866	... ...	...	...	237		
,, Hindu Girls Schools	Mrs. Neve	... ...	... ...	4	...	180		
Alwaye Itinerancy	Ven. J. Caley	... ...	81	5	104	28		
Trichur Mission	Rev. J. H. Bishop, B. A.	1867	690	3	76	24		
Kunnankulam Mission	,, ,, ,, ...							
Alleppey ,, ...	,, W. J. Richards	1871	680	13	389	91		
Tiruvella ,, ...	,, F. Bower	1867	2405	17	385	77		
Mundakayam ,, ...	,, A. F. Painter	1877	1230	7	102	38		
Melkavu ,, ...	,, W. C. Kuruvila	... ...	1167	7	56	22		
Kunnakulam ,, ...	,, P. Wirghese	... ...	289	3	54	29		
Kandanada ,, ...	,, P. P. Joseph	... ...	... ...	...	...	...		
COTTAYAM COUNCIL, viz :—								
,, Cottayam Pastorate	Ven. K. Koshi, *Vice Chairman* ...	... ...	7100	33	1055	237		
,, Pallam ,, ...	Rev. J. Chandy							
,, Cochin ,, ...	,, K. Kuruwella, *Secretary*							
,, Trichur ,, ...								
,, Olesha ,, ...	,, C. Thomas							
,, Chunganacheri ,, ...	,, K. Jaco							
,, Arpukara ,, ...	Ven. J. Caley, *in charge*							
MAVELIKARA COUNCIL, viz :—								
,, Thalawadi ,, ...	Rev K. Koratha, *Secretary*	... ...	6334	40	1149	245		
,, Mavelikara ,, ...	,, A. Omamen							
,, Kodawalanyi ,, ...	,, C. Itti							
,, Putuppali&Katanam,, ...	,, E. V. John							
,, Elantur ,, ...	,, T K. Joseph							
,, Mallappalli ,, ...	,, P. M. Curian							
,, Kannit ,, ...	,, A. J. Jacob							
Retired on pension.—Revs. J. Tharian and G. Curian.		... ...	19976	... ...	... ...	... ...		

CATHOLIC.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF MALABAR.—Established in December 1659.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leonard of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Nicomedia, and Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1851.

The Right Rev. Dr. Marcellino of St. Teresa O. D. C., Bishop of Pario, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop, entitled to the right of future succession as Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1854.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of Arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools. Eng.	No. of Schools. Mal.	No. of Boys in Schools	No. of Girls in Schools.	No. of Students in Theological Seminaries.	Convents. Stations.	Convents. Inmates of each convent. Males.	Convents. Inmates of each convent. Females.	
Coonemaw ...	The Very Rev. Father Philip of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar General	1854	Grand total of the Catholic population 2,80,600	6	600	About... 6,346	About... 2,929	236	Magnamey ...	33		Printing establishments 3
Trichoor ...	Rev. Fr. Polycarp D. C. M. A. Vicar ...								Coonemaw ...	33		Dispensary ... 1
Cochin ...	Rev. Fr, Celestine	1870							Mananam ...	19		Parochial Churches 196
Cochin ..	Rev. Fr. Camilus of the presentation D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870							Varacollam ...	9		Chapels 39
Alleppey ...	Rev. Fr. Candidus of the Sac. Heart of Mary D. C M. A. Vicar	1870							Polingono ...	4		Latin Priests ... 40
Magnamey ..	Rev. Fr. Augustine of St. Mary D. C. M. A...	1871							Ambaracado..	9		Syrian do. ... 347
Chathiath ...	Rev.Fr. Rombautof St. Elias D.C.M.A. Supr.	1878							Valluley ...	...	19	Seminaries ... 4
Magnamey ...	Rev. Fr. Eliseus of S. H. of Jesus D. C. M. A.	1878							Cochin ...	...	6	Catechumenates 5
Verapoly ...	Rev. Fr. Elias of St. Joseph D.C.M.A. Vicar.	1878							Arnatocaray ..	14	...	
Arthingel ...	Rev. Fr. Bonaventure of St. Francis D. C. M. A. Vicar	1878							Alleppey ...	...	3	
Puthempully ...	Rev. Fr. Bonifacius of S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A. Rector of the Seminary	1883										
Puthempully ..	Rev. Fr. Bernard of Jesus D. C. M. A. ...	18 3										
Verapolay ..	Rev. Fr. Alphonsus Mary D. C. M. A. ..	1883										
Vypeen	Rev. Fr. Raymond D. C. M. A. Vicar ...	1878										

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF QUILON.—Established on the 12th March 1845.

Rt. Rev. Fr. Ildephonsus of St. John Bapst. O. D. C., Bishop of Amizon Vicar Apostolic arrived in India 1852.
Rt. Rev. Fr. Ferdinandus of St. Maria O. D. C., Bishop of Massimianopoly, Administrator of the Vicariate arrived in India 1883.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.	Convents. Stations.	Convents. Inmates. Female.	Convents. Inmates. Male.
Quilon Tuieth	4	Rev. Fr. Ambrose, D. C. M. A.	1862	About—82,000.	6	70	About—3,400.	About—280.	21	Tangacherry.	4	3
		Rev. Fr Columbinus, D. C. M. A.	1851									
		Rev. Fr. Dionisius, D. C. M. A.	1883									
		Rev. Fr. A. Chiavassa, M. A.	1872									
		Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez, (Latin)	...									
		Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception (Latin) ...	...									
		Rev. Fr. Joseph Pires, (Latin)	...									
		Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez (Latin)	...									
		Rev. Fr. David Fernandez (Latin)	...									
		Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson, (Latin)	...									
Trevandrum	3	Rev. Fr. Mary Victor, D. C. M. A.	1858									
		Rev. Fr. Martin, D. C. M. A.	1883									
Mavalikaray	...	Rev. Fr. Isaac Kalacery, (Syrian)	...									
Cayancoolam	...	Rev. Fr. Lazar Fernandez, (Latin)	...									
Aibica	3	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez, (Latin)... ...	...									
Calladay	5	Rev. Fr. J. Elias Fernandez, (Latin)... ...	...									
Thopoo	...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichell (Syrian) ...	...									
Tangacherry	...	Rev. Fr. John, D. C. M. A.	1883							Quilon.	10	
		Rev. Fr. Dominic, D. C. M. A.	1883									
		Rev. Br. Peter, D. C. M. A.	1883									
Erevipooram	3	Rev Fr. Xaveriar, (Latin)	...									
Mampully	5	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario, (Latin)	...									
Anjengo	2	Rev. Fr. Emygdius, D. C. M. A.	1856									
Poodoocruchy	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph Fernandez, (Latin)... ...	...									
Puttentop	4	Rev. Fr. Mathay Syrambichel, (Syrian) ...	...									
Vengotte	26	Rev. Fr. Elias, D. C. M. A.	1871									
Mulagoomood	20	Rev. Fr. Eugene Verleur, M. A.	1862									
		Rev. Fr. Peter Fernando (Latin)	...									
Carangadoo	13	Rev. Fr. Isidore, A. M.	1872							Trevandrum.	6	
Kottar	14	Rev. Fr. Joseph Andrew, D. C. M. A. ...	1858									
		Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodriguez, (Latin)	...									
Vallaviley	4	Rev. Fr. Ferdinandus, D. C. M. A.	1867									
Eneyam	5	Rev. Fr. Dominic, (Latin)	...									
Colachell	6	Rev. Fr. Victor, D. C. M. A.	1859									
Poollatopoo	2	Rev. Fr. Antoninus, D. C. M. A.	1871									
Poottantorey	3	Rev. Fr. Mary Prosper, D. C. M. A.... ...	1867									
Cape Comorin	5	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A.	1872									
		Rev. Fr. Charles, D. C. M. A.	1883									

VICARIATE GENERAL OF COOHIN

The Very Revd. C. J. M. Abreu, Vicar General—residence—Quilon.

Mission Stations.	Churches & Chapels.	Missionaries.	Commencement of service.	Christians.	Seminary and College.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
I. In Travancore.								
Alleppey	1	Revd. C. S. D. Miranda	1883	582	1	...	About............1930	About............500
Arevolam	2	,, J. Bannes	1877	1522	...	2		
Caringolam	7	,, F. Xavier Terrath	1867	2816	...	3		
Cattur	3	,, G. B. M. Torres	1879	4056	...	4		
		,, Jose Amparo Freire (Asst.) ...	1881	...	...	...		
Eruvine	1	,, Ciriaco Silva	1858	294	...	1		
Nindagara...	5	,, J. S. F. Costa...	1878	2390	...	5		
Pettah (Trevandrum) ...	4	,, N. B. Cruz	1865	1767	...	1		
Pancare	3	,, A. C. Sequeira	1881	1045	...	3		
Punthorre	2	,, V. B. Neves in charge... ...	...	1253	...	1		
Quilon	4	,, J. Alleluia B. V. Souza ...	1879	2338	...	2		
Tumpoly	1	,, Jose Rosario Furtado	1879	1362	...	4		
Tutur	5	,, Salvador Silva	1880	2615	...	1		
Vadashery	4	,, D. M. Bouth	1868	1335	...	1		
Vaddy	3	,, D. A. Jose Souza	1880	1789	..	3		
Valliathoray	3	,, Vicente B. Neves	1877	1396	...	1		
Vattalunguel	1	,, Pedro Rosario	1880	1645	...	...		
Valey	4	,, Antonio Fernandes	1881	1145	...	1		
II. In Cochin.								
Amarabady	2	,, J. P. L. Fonceca	1874	1709	...	1		
III. In Coromandel Coast.								
Aur...	19	,, S. N. das Dorese Costa ...	1883	3400	...	10		
Cocurnim	23	,, D. E. da Cruz	1879	5601	...	5		
Dindigal	34	,, M. J. P. Viegas	1881	6225	...	4		
Gurdalle	7	,, B. P. E. Furtado	1879	2291	...	4		
Madura	10	,, P. A. Alvares	1883	3140	...	2		
Malyadipatty	17	,, J. C. Srampis	1879	2568	...	2		
Manapar	2	,, J. S. J. M. Carvalho	1878	1442	...	3		
Muttupettah	6	,, L. X. Peres	1882	1275	...	1		
Oriur	28	,, Sebastiao Souza	1882	5149	...	7		
Punicail	8	,, M. C. Coelho...	1855	1648	...	2		
Trichinopoly	48	,, B. R. Pinto	1882	5348	...	2		
Tuticorin	9	,, A. G. Castellino	1874	2175	1	...		
		,, C. X. Noronha (Asst.)... ...	1886	...	...	...		
Vaypar	6	,, M. Norberto Joseph	1860	1884	...	1		
Venkadacolam	15	,, P. A. Souza	1884	3000	...	4		

There exist in the Vicariate General:—Confraternities 60; Congregation of 3rd order of S. Francis d'Assis 1 (at Tumpoly); Conference of S. Vincent de Paul 1 (Tuticorin); Confraternity of Misericordia 1 (Amarabady); Society of Temperance 1 (Tuticorin), Charitable Associations at Valliatorre, Punthorre, Manapar, Vaddy and Quilon; Associations of charity and piety 1 (Tutur). Lodging for Cathecumens 1 (Alleppey); Inns for pilgrims 2 (Oriur & Malyadipathy).

In the college Ornellas at Tuticorin are taught arithmetic, algebra, geometry, history, music and English and Tamil languages. There are 8 professors and 4 school mistresses.

SYRO ROMAN CATHOLIC PORTUGUESE.

Vicariate General at Cranganore in Malabar.

The Very Revd. J. J. Abreu, Vicar General and Superior of the Vicariate. Residence—Alwaye.

Mission Stations.	Missionaries.	No. of Christians.	Seminary & College.	Schools.	Boys & Girls.
1 Southern Division.					
Canangare	Revd. Vattacolath Ausebo	255	...	1	46
Comorogam	,, Vadakay Pantalur Mathay	203	...	...	...
Cadaturity	,, Acamparabil Mathay				
Elanhy	,, Pallicunil Ausebo (Assistant)	1785	1	3	92
,, ...	,, Kilacail Matho Uny				
	,, Manapaly Abrahas (Assistant)	2000	...	3	85
Corvolenghat	,, Potaneto Paulos	250	...	1	25
Changanacherry	,, Cadavil Ausepo	215	...	...	...
Orbuncan	,, Ausebo Cathanar	200	...	...	...
2 Northern Division.					
Arnatcare and Trichur ...	,, Terrutil Job Cathanar	1324	...	1	58
Arimbur	Do.	245	...	...	...
Cheur	,, Arequel Thoma	805	...	1	24
Murcanat	,, Antony Anacolam	325	...	...	...
Patticat	,, Caddavil Ausebo	310	...	...	...
Erinhalacoré	,, Bramakulatos Paulos	1090	...	3	82
Putanchire	,, Chalicery Thoma	435	...	...	...
Canhany	,, Agostinos Cathanar	340	...	...	...
Paraty	,, Jose Athanasio Cuttur	1150	...	1	35
Chitatgari	,, Vayapolly Johanen	450	...	1	22
Enamagnel and Murcadyat ...	,, Maplachery Simeon	585	...	1	18
Cherleum	,, Chumgatil Guiorgius	250	...	...	...
Artat	,, Do.	345	...	...	...
Mattam	,, Thoma Cathanar	1400	...	1	35
Cottapedy	,, Pronju Cathanar	1200	...	1	24
Palhur	,, Hedaculatur Paulos	3500	...	1	32
Vailatur	,, Calapurayuel Ausebo	300	...	...	...
Cottegat	,, Guiorgins Cathanar	1400	...	...	...
Veellur	,, Cullacaren Kuriacos	2510	...	...	...
Alvaye	,, Attatore Ausebo	,,	1	...	36
Total.........	... ...	22,872	2	19	614

BRITISH INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Rates of passage from Colachel.

Ports.	Distance in miles.	Freight per ton.	Passage. Cabin.	Passage. Deck.
Alleppey	98	... ...	15	3
Cochin	132	...	30	5
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222	...	38	8
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272	...	49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362	... ...	60	12
Carwar	494	... ...	68	14
Goa	542	... ...	75	15
Vingorla	570	Rates on Application to Agent.	79	16
Rutnagherry ...	646		83	17
Bombay	769		90	18
Tuticorin	106		19	4
Colombo	255		34	7
Galle	324		45	9
Negapatam	764		68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry ...	839			
Madras	918		83	17
Yaperpollium ..	1112		113	23
Masulipatam ...	1192			
Coconada	1292		120	24
Vizagapatam ...	1366	...	128	26
Bimlipatam ...	1383			
Calingapatam ...	1429	...	135	27
Gopalpore	1495			
Gangam	1510			
Pooree	1561	... ...	137	29
False point	1621	... ...	143	29
Calcutta	1837	... ...	150	30
London 1st Class ...	...	... ...	534	...
Do. 2nd do. ...	...	... ...	317	...

The Company's Steamers call during the season, when inducement offers. In the South West Monsoon the Steamers call off the Port to give opportunity of landing and embarking passengers and cargo, should the surf admit of boats putting off passengers and cargo booked through to London and intermediate ports.

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NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalim published every Tuesday.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," in English published tri-monthly. Proprietor and Editor—P. C. Joseph.

"Travancore Abhimani"—in Tamil, published tri-monthly. Editor—P. C. Joseph.

Verapoly—"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" in Malayalim published bi-monthly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalim published monthly. Issued from C. M. S. Press.

G

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Talook.	Proverty.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of Works done.	Remarks.
Puttum	Trevandrum	Puttum	Keralodayem	Achoocootty	Vidyavilasini and other useful books	
Cantonment.	Do.	Vunjiyoor	Karalavilasem.	P. Krishna Pillay	Keralachundrika & some useful Ta. & Mal. books.	
Verapoly	Paravoor	Verapoly	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception	Revd. Fr. Alphonsus. of St. Francis D.C.M.A.	Devotional & historical works, Gazotte, viz., "The trumpet of the Voice of Truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop	It is to be observed that the Verapoly Press is the property of the Mission.
Mananam	Yetumanoor	Mananam	St. Joseph's	Revd. Fr. Cyriacus Elisha Superior of the Convent	Devotional books and Circular letters	This is under the authority of the Vicar Apostolic, and no books can be published without previous permission of the Vicar Apostolic
Cottayam	Cottayam	Cottayam	Church Mission Press	C. M. S. Press Committee	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, Forms of all kinds, Binding &c.	Applications for estimates for Binding or Printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. S. Baker Supt. C. M. Press Cottayam.
Nagercoil	Augusteeswarom.	Kottar	London Mission Press	Revd. J. Duthie	Books in Tamil, Mal. & English. Printing and Binding of all kinds.	
Dewsagaya street Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press.	P. C. Joseph Proprietor	Newspaper, Book and Job printing in Tamil, English and Malyalum.	Application for Printing, Binding &c., to be addressed to Mr. P.C. Joseph Nagercoil.
Alleppey	Ambalapulay	Alleppey	St. Joseph's do.	S. P. D'Rozario		

GOVERNMENT OF FORT St. GEORGE.

His Excellency The Right Honorable Robert Bourke,
Governor, &c. &c. &c.
Took his seat on the 8th December 1886.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Lt. General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., Commander-in-chief and Second in Council took his seat 9th December 1886.

The Honorable H. E. Sullivan, C. S., Third in Council, took his seat 12th June 1882 (*on leave.*)

The Honorable E. F. Webster (*Temporary*) took his seat 14th October 1886 (*on leave.*)

The Honorable P. P. Hutchins (*Temporary*) took his seat 7th December 1886.

The Honorable C. G. Master, C. S., Fourth in Council, took his seat 8th January 1884.

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Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

RAMA WURMAH,

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA,

MAHA RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 11th May 1835.

Ascended the Musnud 28th March 1864.

BROTHER OF THE RAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS

VEERACARALA WURMAH,

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

Born 30th August 1846.

COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness RAMA WURMAH

First Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th January 1852.

His Highness VEERACARALA WURMAH,

Second Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 9th September 1854.

Third Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th October 1858.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th December 1861.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 5th December 1863.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 20th June 1868.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd March 1874.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Cunjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness
Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness Mangoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th November 1881.

Twenty-sixth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-seventh Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd May 1814.

AUNTS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTERS OF THE RAJAH.

First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1858.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 1st October 1859.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th June 1862.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt.
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 18th August 1875.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th February 1869.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th November 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 14th February 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd December 1879.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd July 1869.

Frist Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Coonjee AmahTambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th July 1870.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th February 1882.

Government of Cochin.

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Francis Rice ... ...Secretary to the Dewan.
Rengappachariar ... .Dalwaye.
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V. Cannan Nair ... ...Police Sheristadar.
P. A. Stevanage ... ...Head Clerk.
Krishna Menone ... ...Wallia Sumprethy.
Uluthra Warrier ... ...Head Rayasom.
Chukrapani Marar ... ...Commercial Accountant.
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and eighteen Assistant Masters.
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Chundera Shekara Aiyer ... ...Chittoor.

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C. Subbaraya Aiyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Third Judge.
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Zillah Court of Trichoor (At Trichoor.)

Tiroovengadachariar, B.A. & B. L. ...Judge.

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PART III.

Miscellaneous Matter.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, TRAVANCORE.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Coombhum, 1010, (*9th March*, 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah. and Moonsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION IV.—Extending jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court.

REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers.

Enacted on the 13th Toolam, 1023, (*28th October*, 1847.)—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of the Police Officers in their absence.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1025, (*15th August*, 1849.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (*i. e.* of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Menum, 1025, (*12th March*, 1850.)—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission on the Files of the Law Courts, and for disposal of Suits "*in forma pauperis.*" [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 6th Coombhum, 1032, (*16th February*, 1856.)—REGULATION I. —Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 2nd Edavum, 1035 (*13th May*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Establishing Port Dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23rd Toolam, 1036, (*6th November*, 1860.)—REGULATION I. —Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION I. —Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sudr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION II. —Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Dated 29th Toolam, 1038, (*13th November* 1862.)—Rules of Practice passed by the Sadr Court under Sec. 26 of Reg. I of 1037 for the guidance of the Zillah Civil Judges and constituting them Judges of Small Causes.

Enacted on the 27th Edavum, 1039, (*7th June*, 1864.)—REGULATION I. —Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Carcadagum, 1039, (*13th August*, 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing Copy-right to the Authors of Books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Magarum, 1040, (*17th January*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. —Providing specially against Criminal Breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27th Magarum, 1040, (*7th February*, 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13th Chittray, 1040, (*24th April*, 1865.)—REGULATION II. —To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Audy, 1040, (*26th July*, 1865.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the Limitation of Suits.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.]

Enacted on the 19th Auvany, 1041, (*2nd September*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. —Amending Regulation I of 1037. [*Partly Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 27th Chittray, 1041, (*8th May*, 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 28th Audy, 1041, (*11th August*, 1866.)—REGULATION III. of 1041.—To provide for the admission of Approvers.

Enacted on the 29th Audy, 1042, (*12th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Audy, 1042, (*14th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION II.—To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.)

Enacted on the 20th Puratasy, 1043, (*5th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal cases.

Enacted on the 4th Magarum, 1047, (*16th January*, 1872.)—REGULATION I. of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carcadagum 1047 (*16th July*, 1872.)—REGULATION II. of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore.

Enacted on the 4th Cunny 1049, (*18th September*, 1873.)—REGULATION I. of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 29th Toolum 1050, (*13th November*, 1874.)—REGULATION I. of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Punguny 1051, (*3rd April* 1876.)—REGULATION I. of 1051.—To provide against unauthorized lotteries.

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1052, (*10th April* 1877.)—REGULATION I. of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Madom 1052, (*12th April* 1877.)—REGULATION II. of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal breach of contract.

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom, 1052 (*1st July*, 1877.)—REGULATION III. of 1052.—To amend REGULATION I. of 1042, for the Registration of deeds.

Enacted on the 13th Dhanoo 1053. (*26th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I. of 1053—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildar's tours on duty.

Enacted on the 23rd Magarom 1053. (*3rd February* 1878.)—REGULATION II. of 1053.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadakum 1054, (*17th July* 1879.)—REGULATION I. of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue.

Dated 30th Carkadakum 1054.—RULES for registering Transfers of Property.

Enacted on the 31st Carkadakum 1054 (*14th August* 1879.)—REGULATION II. of 1054.—To prevent thefts of Coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Carkadakum 1054 (*15th August* 1879.)—REGULATION III. of 1054—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. [*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 2nd Carkadakum 1055 (*15th July* 1880.)—REGULATION I. of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I. of 1054.

Enacted on the 12th Makarum 1056, (*23rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I. of 1056.—Providing against trespass by Cattle.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056 (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II. of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III. of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadagom 1056, *17th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV. of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 27th Cunny 1057, (*11th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I. of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended Law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 7th Magaram 1057, (*18th January* 1882.)—REGULATION II. of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore.

Enacted on the 14th Magaram 1057, (*25th January* 1882.)—REGULATION III. of 1057.—Destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1058, (*5th April* 1883.)—REGULATION I. of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036. (Reducing Port dues at Alleppey.)

Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (*31st May* 1883.)—Regulation II. of 1058.—a Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056, (a Regulation for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.)

Enacted on the 13th Carkadagom 1058, *27th July* 1883.)—REGULATION III. of 1058.—To provide for the Registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1060.]

Enacted on the 24th Tye 1059, (*5th February* 1884.)—REGULATION I. of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties.

Enacted on the 18th Magaram 1060, (*29th January* 1885.)—REGULATION I. of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses &c., in connection with enquiries about the rights of jenmies and tenants.

Enacted on the 28th Magaram 1060, (*8th February* 1885.)—REGULATION II. of 1060.—A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation (III. of 1058.),

Enacted on the 30th Madum 1060, (*11th May* 1885.)—REGULATION III. of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a superannuation fund for the Police.

Enacted on the 6th Vrichicum 1061, (*28th November* 1885.)—REGULATION I. of 1061.—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port Dues at the Port of Alleppey.

Enacted on the 4th Meenum 1061, (*16th March* 1886.)—REGULATION II. of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 (for constituting the late Sadr Court into High Court.)

Enacted on the 22nd Meenum 1061, (*3rd April* 1886.)—REGULATION III. of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunitions, &c.

Enacted on the 3rd Mithunum 1061, (*15th June* 1886.)—REGULATION IV. of 1061.—To authorise the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State.

Enacted on the 22nd Chingum 1062, (*4th September* 1886.)—REGULATION I. of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court fees Regulation.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 26th May 1883 corresponding with the 14th Edavom 1058.

WHEREAS We consider it desirable to introduce a Revenue Survey and Assessment in Travancore as the basis of a sound administration of the land revenue, and whereas We have commanded Our Dewan to carry out this important measure with due regard to the interests of all concerned, We are pleased to notify as follows :—

All proprietors and occupants of land should produce before Our officers appointed for conducting the settlement operations all documents, accounts and muniments of title which may be in their possession to show their right to the properties owned or occupied by them, to admit of their titles and the tenures on which they hold the properties being properly investigated and recorded.

All proprietors and occupants should likewise clear and mark at their own expense, and accurately point out when called upon to do so, the boundaries of their holdings and be present in the field with the settlement officers to afford them every help and information necessary to facilitate their work.

The stones required to mark the boundaries of all private properties shall be supplied and fixed by the proprietors or occupants of those properties—failing which the required boundary stones will be supplied from Government depôts and fixed by the Settlement Department, all expenses incident thereto being recovered as arrears of revenue from the defaulting proprietors or occupants.

All Our revenue officers and servants from the Dewan Peishcars down to the Proverticars will afford Our Survey and Settlement officers every assistance and facility needed by them in the performance of their duties.

For the successful carrying out of so important a work as an accurate survey and re-assessment of the lands in Our territories on which the well-being and prosperity of Our subjects will depend, We enjoin the most cordial co-operation and harmony of action between Our Survey and Settlement officers and Our revenue servants of all grades, and the willing assistance and loyal obedience of all proprietors and occupants of land whose interests it is sought to promote by the proposed measure.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 1st *October* 1883 *corresponding with the* 16th *Kanni* 1059.

WHEREAS it has been represented to Us that in consequence of the very depressed state of the coffee industry, the coffee planters in Travancore desire that the export duty be raised to five per cent in substitution of the land tax of 12 annas an acre, and whereas We desire to afford every reasonable help to those who have embarked in this industry, We are hereby pleased to notify that Coffee Estates held on the terms of the Memorandum of 8th March 1862 or under the Rules of 24th April 1865, shall, until further notice, be exempted from the payment of the land tax of 12 annas an acre from and after the 1st July 1883 and that in substitution thereof, the present export duty of two and a half per cent be raised to five per cent on all coffee exported from the kingdom on and after the 1st October 1883—subject to all the rules applicable to the levying of the present export duty in respect of conversion from weight to measure and other particulars.

Note

Present Tariff valuation

	Rs.	As.	
Pealed Coffee	20	,,	per cwt.
Parchment Coffee	16	1	do.
Cherry Coffee	10	12	do.

We reserve to Ourselves the right of re-imposing the land tax of twelve annas an acre if the prospects of coffee improve and of reducing the export duty again to two and a half per cent. Also, in the terms of the title deed under which coffee lands are held "if the export duty is eventually given up, the assessment on coffee lands will be raisd in due proportion."

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritaputi Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 13*th August* 1884 *corresponding with the* 30*th Karkadakam* 1059.

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove the import duty of 10 per cent (on a Tariff valuation of Rupees 13-2-0 per lb.) now levied on Opium, We are pleased to command its relinquishment from $\frac{\text{1st Avani 1060}}{\text{15th August 1884}}$.

Opium will nevertheless continue to be imported only by the Government Contractor and after payment of full duty to the British Indian Government.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja of Travancore departed this life on the 4th August 1885 (21st Carcadagom 1060);

And whereas His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, has already been recognized by the British Government of Fort St. George as the lawful Heir to the Musnud His Highness is accordingly proclaimed Maharaja of Travancore and all the subjects of the Travancore Sircar are hereby required and directed to acknowledge and obey His Highness as their Maharaja and Sovereign.

Given under my hand and seal at Trevandrum in Travancore this nineteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty five.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort St George.

(L.S.)

(Signed) J. C. HANNYNGTON,
British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 19*th August* 1885, *corresponding with the* 5*th Chingom* 1061.

Be it known to all, that whereas Our Uncle Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bhahdur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Madras University, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Fellow of the Linnean Society, London, Fellow of the Statistical Society, London, Officier de l' Instruction Publique, Membre de la Societe des etudes Coloniales et Maritimes, Paris, Maharaja, departed this life on the 4th Instant. / 21st Carcadagom 1060, and whereas it has been settled that the Sovereignty of the country should devolve upon Us, We have according to usage and with the recognition of the British Government assumed charge of the Raj.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maha Raja of Travancore, issued under date the 24th February 1886 corresponding with the 14th Kumbhum 1061.

A new Survey and Settlement undertaken as the basis of a sound Revenue Administration.

WHEREAS the areas of wet lands recorded in the Ayacut of 978 M. E. are not the result of actual measurements, but an estimate deduced in a rough way from the assumed quantity of seed required to sow each field; and whereas the subsequent Ayacut of 1012 M. E. is likewise defective, in that the correct areas of gardens were not ascertained and recorded though the gardens themselves were in a manner measured; and whereas, further, the aforesaid Ayacuts are partial and incomplete as embracing cultivated land only, excluding wastes of all descriptions, it has been resolved by Us to carry out a complete Survey and Re-assessment of the entire State embracing an accurate measurement, demarcation, mapping and valuation of properties of every description and a registration of titles, as the basis of a sound Revenue Administration.

The acre adopted as standard of measurement

2. The new survey and settlement accounts will record the areas in terms of acres and cents, the equivalent in Parahs and Edangalies being also shown in the case of rice lands.

Assessment of garden lands —The cocoanut.

3. In the settlement of 1012 M. E. all productive cocoant trees in the taluqs north of Sheraingil were divided into four classes, and each class was charged with a distinctive rate of assessment thus—

			ch.	c.	
1st class trees were taxed		at	4	,,	each
2nd	do.	at	3	,,	do.
3rd	do.	at	2	8	do.
4th	do.	at	2	,,	do.
		&	1	8	

In the same way, jack trees were rated at 4 chuckrums per bearing tree and the areca at ½ ch. On the other hand, in the taluqs south of Quilon, not only the cocoanut, jack and areca, but also the palmyra, punnai, tamarind, mango and ilupai were assessed to the revenue; and the assessment, instead of being a single rate for each class or kind of tree, was based on no uniform principle, and consisted of numerous and varying rates for each kind of tree in each taluq. In fact, the state of things found existing in this part of the country at the time of the settlement appears to have been left untouched.

The distribution of cocoanut trees into four classes in North Travancore appears to have been made with reference to their productive capacity as indicated by the number of bunches of nuts and the number of madals or fronds seen on each productive tree. Now, this in practice must prove a most difficult process and could not be expected to yield correct results. It is impossible for any human agency to look up at each tree in a garden, form a correct valuation of its productive power and place it in one or other of any prescribed number of

classes, with any pretensions to accuracy. The scope, too, for fraud and oppression which such a procedure must necessarily afford to subordinate officials whose operations it must be impossible for superior officers, in such circumstances, to check and control, must be very great.

In the settlement prior to 1012, the cocoanut tree was assessed at one single rate only. This course had the undoubted advantage of being simple and of shutting the door on the abuses inseparable from all classifications, but then a uniform rate must be very low if it is to be paid with ease, and such a low rate would be not only unequal in its incidence but involve an unnecessary sacrifice of the public revenue.

Thus neither an elaborate classification such as was enjoined and attempted at the settlement of 1012, nor the imposition of a uniform rate of assessment such as was introduced at the settlement which immediately preceded that of 1012, being expedient, We have resolved, in the interests of Our agricultural population, to sanction a middle course, which, while avoiding the evils incident to either course, should combine the advantages of both—i. e. We have decided that the gardens throughout the State shall be divided into blocks with reference to their situation, soil and productiveness, and each garden charged with a distinctive rate carefully determined with reference, among other circumstances, to the existing average assessment—such rate not to exceed four chuckrums or fall short of one chuckrum for each productive tree in the garden, and the 4 chuckrum rate to be applicable only in the case of any exceptionally superior tract.

All right of Sirkar to enhanced assessment waived in the interests of the Agricultural population.

4. In adopting the course above indicated, We have had prominently in view the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of Our subjects. The marked rise in the price of cocoanuts, as indeed in the prices of all agricultural produce during the last thirty years, and the fact that the existing garden assessment in the adjoining State of Cochin varies from 2½ to 6 chuckrums per tree, and that in those parts of the Madras Presidency also in which a tree tax is levied, the tax on the cocoanut tree is higher than in Travancore, would have quite justified Our garden assessment being enhanced at the ensuing settlement in the interests of the Public Revenue, the right of the State to such an enhancement being undoubted. But we have advisedly waived such right and adhered to the existing rates fixed 50 years ago, and have even reduced them in some cases, preferring the well-being and the contentment of Our land-holders to an increase of the public income when such increase is not absolutely called for.

Tax on jack and other trees to be one uniform rate.

5. It has already been stated that the jack and areca are taxed at a uniform rate in North Travancore, whilst in the southern taluks they and other kinds of trees subject to taxation are taxed at varying rates on no intelligible principle. As it is desirable both in the interests of the tax payer and for the simplification of the revenue accounts, that each kind of tree should be assessed at one uniform rate, We have sanctioned the following scale :—

			Ch.	C.
1	Jack...	... ... @	4	,,
2	Areca	... ... @	,,	8
3	Palmyra	... ... @	,,	8
4	Tamarind	... ... @	2	,,
5	Punnai	... ... @	,,	12
6	Mango	... ... @	,,	12

1 and 2 will be taxed as at present throughout the State; 3 to 6 only in those parts in which they are at present taxed.

Tax on Ilupai abolished.

6. The ilupai is at present taxed in only four taluqs, and the revenue derived from it is so small that We have commanded the tax upon it to be abandoned at the ensuing settlement.

Palmyra exempted in certain places.

7. In some cases, the palmyra was taxed at the last settlement in the Trevandrum taluq, but as the trees so taxed are few and yield little or no return, they shall be exempted from assessment. This exemption will be extended to any other localities in which this kind of tree may be similarly circumstanced.

Partially planted gardens how to be dealt with.

8. In the case of gardens only partially planted, We have commanded that the assessment should be determined by taxing the productive trees in the manner already indicated, and assessing the rest of the garden with the appropriate dry rate of assessment applicable to the land.

Abolition of Nadavukur.

9. It appears to have been the practice at the previous settlements to allow a remission called Nadavukur from the assessment on Pattom and other gardens. But this practice was far from uniform. It was given at various rates and was granted in the case of some gardens and withheld in those of others. The remission was deducted sometimes from the Pattom assessment fixed at the time of the settlement, sometimes from the difference between that assessment and the assessment determined at one or other of the previous settlements. In short, there is nothing to show what properties are at this moment entitled to this deduction and what not, at what rate or rates the deduction should be made and on what principle—the accounts are so confused and unreliable. To continue this remission in these circumstances will be to place an engine of oppression in the hands of the Pillamars and to continue to encumber and complicate the accounts with no counterbalancing advantage.

Nor is this all: the reasons which at one time rendered this remission necessary and just no longer exist. It was applicable chiefly to Sirkar Pattom lands. These lands were originally the absolute property of Government, and the tenants were mere tenants-at-will. But by the Royal Proclamation of the 21st Edavom 1040, Government generously waived all right to these lands and declared them to be the private, heritable, saleable property of the holders. When this was done, the right to the Nadavukur remission emphatically ceased. On that occasion, it is true that the Government reserved to themselves the right of charging a fee of 2 per cent on every transfer of the class of properties thus enfranchised. But even this fee which for twenty years had continued to yield between 40 and 50 thousand rupees a year to the Government Treasury was relinquished only two years ago, entirely in the interests of the agricultural population. Superadded to all this is the fact that the rates of garden assessment to be adopted at the ensuing settlement will be the same as those fixed 50 years ago, and this notwithstanding that the price of produce has in the interval more than doubled.

On these considerations, We have resolved to abolish the Nadavukur at the ensuing settlement as a means both of simplifying the accounts and relieving the ryots from the hardships to which the continuance of a remission governed by no definite or uniform principles is likely to subject them.

Assessments in kind.

10. Although the garden assessment is mostly in money, there are some few cases in which it was originally fixed in kind under the designation of Thengapattom, Kettuthengu, &c. and is now levied in the shape of cocoanuts, arecanuts, cocoanut oil, betel leaves or other produce. Whatever the origin of this assessment in kind, and however much it may have been preferred to money payments in former times, it is certain that it is now a source of abuse and exaction, and an anomaly which ought to be swept away. It has accordingly been resolved to abolish at the ensuing settlement all assessments in kind and ro substitute a money payment.

In making this change, the rate of 10 fanams for 100 cocoanuts adopted some years ago in the Velavencode and Eraniel taluqs for converting the demand in kind into money, and a fair average of the prices of late years for other articles will be adopted as the commutation rate.

The money assessment thus arrived at will necessarily be higher than the pattom fixed on ordinary gardens, but the land-holders will have the option of having the former reduced to the latter by paying down twenty times the difference between the two.

Rajabhogum on garden lands.

11. The Rajabhogum now levied on Devaswom, Brahmaswom and other favorably assessed gardens is not uniform but varies from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ths, the different rates being $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$ths. The more prevalent rates, however, are only two, namely, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$, the others being exceptional. As it is desirable that this tax should be levied at one single uniform rate throughout the State, We have commanded that the lowest of the existing rates— namely one-eighth, should be adopted at the ensuing settlement.

Waste lands how to be assessed.

12. At present, waste lands are assessed with payattupauttom on no fixed principle. The practice varies in different taluqs and is not reducible to any intelligible rule. It is proposed at the ensuing settlement to have these lands examined, classified, valued and assessed at appropriate rates with reference to soil and situation. These rates will be moderate and will probably vary from 1 to 15 fs. an acre. Once this assessment is introduced, there will be no more interference with the holder. He will be at liberty to plant cocoanut or other trees, to grow tapioca or cotton or any other produce or apply the land to any other use he thinks fit, without the assessment being altered during the time the settlement lasts.

Measure of wet lands.

13. In the case of wet lands the standard of measure at present in use is the parah, but this varies in different localities. It could not well be otherwise when it is considered that at the settlement of 978, there was no actual measurement of the lands, but only a rough estimate was formed of the areas in terms of the estimated quantity of seed required to sow each field. As it is necessary in now assessing the lands to reduce the parah to some uniform standard and determine its equivalent in terms of the acre, it has been resolved, after due enquiry, to take the parah as equivalent to 14 cents.

Ten per cent deduction allowed to cover unprofitable areas.

14. In assessing the lands according to the survey out-turn, a deduction of 10 per cent will be made to cover what are called unprofitable areas such as ridges, irrigation cnts &c.

15. As in the case of the land measure, so in that of the grain measure—also designated parah—there is at present no uniform standard, the parah varying in different localities. As it is desirable to have a fixed uniform measure throughout the State, We have sanctioned an Edungali of 80 cubic inches being adopted as the standard measure for the future, in supersession of the numerous varying measures now in use throughout the State.

A standard of grain measure fixed.

16. The rice lands of the country will be carefully examined and classified with reference to soil, situation, productiveness, proximity to market and other considerations, and assessed at so much per acre or parah of each class. In doing this, the Settlement officers will avail themselves as far as possible of the local experience and knowledge of the land-holders concerned. The estimated gross produce per acre for the different classes of land being determined on the best possible data, a deduction of one parah per seed and an equal quantity for cultivation expenses will be made therefrom. From the remainder, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be subtracted for the cultivator's share and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ds will be divided in the proportion of six-tenths to Government and four-tenths to the land-holder.

Assessment of rice lands.

The assessment of two crop lands will be one and half times the assessment determined as above laid down for one crop, and shall be divided equally between the Kanni and Kumbhom crops.

17. In fixing the assessment on the principles above laid down, it would be but fair to the State as representing the public to adopt a higher commutation rate than that now existing; for, the prices of agricultural produce have more than doubled and the value of property has risen in proportion in the last 30 years. But here again from a regard for the well-being of Our agricultural population and the interests of the country at large, We have decided on not enhancing the commutation rate and *pro tanto* raising the assessment. The existing rate of 6 chs per parah will still be the rate of conversion adopted at the ensuing Settlement throughout the State. Opportunity will be taken to correct some slight deviations from this which will be found to exist in Eraniel, Kalculam, Velavencode, Neyattinkaray and probably in other places.

Commutation price.

18. As the Kadama now levied on rice lands held as Devaswom, Brahmaswom &c. is, unlike the Rajabhogum on similar tenures in garden land, levied at so much per parah without reference to the quality or productiveness of the land, it has been thought desirable to assess the Kadama at one eighth of the pattom or full assessment of the land as in the case of gardens.

Rajabhogum or Kadama on rice lands.

19. As the Government demand on wet lands is levied partly in kind and partly in money in varying proportions, it has been resolved to reduce this to some system as shown in the following statement. The present varying rates will give way to two rates, namely one-half and one-fourth which have been fixed with reference to the requirements of each taluq. This change is not intended to apply to the Sri Pandaravaga property :—

Proportions in which Government demand is to be levied in money and grain.

No.	Taluqs and Proverties.	In paddy.	In money.
1	Thovalay taluq	one-half	one-half
2	Agasteeswarem taluq	one-half	one-half
3	Eraniel—Tiruvidancode Adhigarom ...	one-half	one-half
	Remaining Adhigaroms	one-fourth	three-fourths
4	Kulkulam taluq	one-half	one-half
5	Velavencode ,, ...	one-half	one-half
6	Neyyattinkaray ,, ...	one-half	one-half
7	Neduvengad ,, ...	one-half	one-half
8	Chereingil ,, ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
9	Trevandrum ,, ...	one-half	one-half
10	Quilon—Eravipuram and Quilon Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three fourths
11	Cottarakaray taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
12	Pathanapuram ,, ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
13	Cunnathur—Poruvaly Proverty ...	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
14	Carunagapully taluq	one fourth	three fourths
15	Cartigapully ,, ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
16	Mavelikary—Kannamungalam and Mavelikaray Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
17	Chenganur—Vadakekaray and Chenganur Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
18	Tiruvella—Nedumpuram and Thiruvella Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
19	Ambalapulay taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
20	Shertalay ,, ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
21	Vycome—Panavally and Vycome Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
22	Ettumanoor taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
23	Cottayam ,, ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
24	Chunganachery ,, ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
25	Meenachel—Meenachel, Lalam, Parnanganom & Kondur Proverties ...	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
26	Thodupulay—Thodupulay Proverty ..	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties	one-fourth	three-fourths
27	Muvattupulay taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths
28	Cunnatnaud ,, ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
29	Alengad—Cothakulangaray Proverty ..	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
30	Parur—Parakadavu and Vadakekara Proverties	one-half	one-half
	The rest of the Proverties... ...	one-fourth	three-fourths
31	Shencottah Taluq	one-fourth	three-fourths

Usual deductions from the Pattom.

20. From the Pattom fixed on the lands, whether wet or garden, on the principles enunciated, the deductions and additions incident to the tenure (excepting of course those which are abolished by the Proclamation) will be allowed and made as usual and the resulting amount only will constitute the net demand.

All excess above Pattom to be struck off.

21. Where such net demand is found in any case to exceed the Pattom, such excess will be struck off and the land transferred to the head of Sirkar Pattom.

22. At former settlements, the practice in the case of Pandaravagai Otti and other tenures of a cognate nature was to deduct from the Pattom assessment the interest due on the loan, add to the difference, Rajabhogum or Vitharai or Mupparai according as the land was garden or wet, and to take the resulting amount as the demand against the properties. It was further a condition of these tenures in many parts of the country that on the transfer of any property by sale, it should be subjected to a process called Ottivilakkam, by which the mortgage amount is reduced by one-fourth and the Government demand is enhanced by the amount of the interest on the sum reduced. This process being repeated at every succeeding transfer, the result is the ultimate extinction of the debt and the raising of the Government demand to the full Pattom.

Otti and other cognate tenures.

But as always happens in such cases, the re-adjustment of the public demand entailed by the process described is almost invariably evaded in practice by transfers never being reported i. e. by the ryots concerned not coming forward to seek the registration of the transfer as it involves an extinction of a portion of the debt on which they are entitled to interest and a corresponding addition to their payments to the Sirkar. In the few cases which occasionally do come before Government, the calculations involved are tedious and the preparation of the annual accounts embracing the changes is often delayed; and, after all, the Sirkar gains little by the existing arrangements. It is Our will and pleasure therefore to relieve the ryots from the hardships imposed by this Ottivilakkum, to remove the obstacles which it interposes to the free and unrestricted transfer of property, and at the same time to simplify the accounts by entirely abolishing the Otti tenure. We have accordingly commanded that, in the case of all lands falling under the designation of Otti and cognate tenures by whatever name known,

1. No debt shall be recognized as due to the holder.
2. No interest shall be deducted from the Pattom on such debt.
3. No reduction of debt or a corresponding enhancement of the Sirkar demand shall be made when such properties are transferred by sale i. e. in other words that the Ottivilakkum rules shall no longer be recognized and enforced.

The properties held on the tenures in question shall be recognized as so many favorably assessed lands or Inams and confirmed to the holders as such on the following simple terms—

I. All lands on which the present Government demand is found to be less than half the Pattom assessment according to the new Settlement, to have the demand fixed at one-half of that assessment.

II. All lands on which the Government demand at the time of settlement is found to be more than half of the new Pattom assessment to have such demand confirmed and continued as the future demand. Where such demand is in any case found to be equal to or exceed the Pattom, the land will cease to be a favorable tenure and classed as Pattom.

III. To the Government demand as above fixed on these lands, no Rajabhogum shall be added.

23. We have not yet finally resolved on the mode in which Erayali tenures should be dealt with, and command for the present that the Pattom assessment on them be fixed on the same principles and

Erayali lands.

in the same manner as in the case of Sirkar Pattom and indeed all other lands.

24 All favorably assessed lands (excepting Devaswom, Brahmaswom, Madambimar and Erayali properties) such as Adima, Anubhogum, Tiruvalam, Tiruvadayalam &c. partake of the same character and may, for purposes of simplification, be classed under the head of Inams. These are of two classes viz Inams granted for the support of individuals or families, or Personal Inams, and Inams granted for the performance of specified services, or Service Inams. The present recognized practice as regards these tenures is to abstain from all interference with Service grants so long as the service for which they were granted continues to be maintained. As to Personal grants, the right of the original grantee and his descendants to enjoy the Inam is fully admitted, but when it is alienated by sale or otherwise, the Sirkar steps in and subjects the property to the process of Ottivilakkam which is repeated at every subsequent alienation. All Inams are charged only with Rajabhogum which, generally speaking, is the only payment made to Government on these tenures:—

Settlement of Inams.

As we have commanded that all Ottivilakkum should be abolished in the case of Otti tenures on account of its objectionable features, it is desirable that this should be done in the case of Inams also, and that this important class of properties, which is extensive, should be placed on a satisfactory footing advantageous alike to the holders and Government. And this will be best attained by freeing them altogether from Sirkar interference of any kind, and leaving the holders at perfect liberty to deal with them as they like. We have accordingly commanded the following rules to be laid down for the settlement of Inams, and they will be given effect to by Our officers at the ensuing settlement.

1. All Inams granted for service of any description shall be left to be enjoyed without interference so long as the service continues to be fulfilled, subject to the payment of $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Pattom as Rajabhogum and any Michavarom which may be payable. When from any cause the service has ceased or shall cease to be performed, the Inam shall be resumed and assessed with Pattom.

2. All personal Inams found at the time of the settlement to be in the enjoyment of the family of the original grantee, shall be exempt from all interference and continue to be so held on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$th of the Pattom as Rajabhogum plus any Michavarum with which they are already charged.

3. All Personal Inams found at the settlement to be in the enjoyment of individuals or families other than the original grantee or his descendants shall be charged with the payment of one-half of the Pattom assessment to Government—any Michavarom with which it is already charged in favor of any private individuals or institutions being payable as usual.

4. No Inam to be subject to Ottivilakkum hereafter.

5. A title deed to be granted to each holder at the time of settlement, specifying the character of the Inam, whether Service or Personal, its extent and description, whether wet or garden, and particulars of the quit-rent with which it is chargeable under the above rules.

6. After the settlement of the Inams under the foregoing rules the holders shall be at liberty to mortgage, sell or transfer them in any matter at their will and discretion subject only to the payment of the quit-rent fixed.

7. There shall be no further interference on the part of Government with these free-holds, except such as might be necessary for the punctual realization of the quit-rent payable.

Kudi-iruppu and Kudi-jenmom lands.

25. If what are called Kudi-iruppu or Kudi-jenmom properties or grants made to Brahmins and others entirely rent-free or other Inams of a similar nature require on the ground of usage or any existing rule to be exceptionally treated, Our settlement officers shall be at liberty to do so in communication with Our Dewan.

Peravagai karam or extra cesses.

26. Of these extra cesses, many were abolished in former years, but many more still remain encumbering the accounts and serving as a source of annoyance to the payers and probably of gain to the lower revenue officials. Most of the cesses are petty, small in amount and falling only on a few individuals. On the other hand, there are some which it would be a needless sacrifice of revenue to relinquish when it is considered how little some sections of the community contribute towards the expenses of the State. We refer to Rekshabhogum, Ubhayam Palisa, Chunnattupanam, Kadapattom &c. As it is considered desirable to clear the accounts of all petty taxes as much as possible, We have commanded that,

1st All cesses which are of a personal character should be abolished.

2ndly Also all cesses which fall upon any particular professions.

3rdly Likewise all cesses falling on ryots already paying the full Pattom assessment—the cesses falling, on the other hand, on lands paying less than the full Pattom being retained and incorporated with the Government demand.

4thly The item of Ubhayam Palisa will be dealt with under the terms of the Proclamation of 23rd Mithunam 1056.

5thly. Kada-pattom will be retained in all cases.

Acting on the foregoing principles, Our Settlement Officers will make a full investigation into the various cesses and lay the result before Our Dewan who will finally decide what should be retained and what abolished.

Kuttagapattom lands.

27. The lands under this head comprise

I What is called the Palliport Farm.

II. A tract called Pulienthuruthu in the Alengad Taluq.

III. A small tract of rice land and some gardens in the Shertalay Taluq.

IV. And various small pieces of land scattered throughout the State belonging to the Sirkar and forming building sites and compounds of Palaces, Katcherries and other public buildings which are leased out from time to time.

The proprietary right to the properties in the case of tracts I and II vests in Government, and accordingly the resident tenants are held to be mere tenants-at-will without even the right of occupation. The rates of assessment paid are also higher than in the case of Pandarapattom lands. Although in these circumstances the Sirkar would be justified in selling these properties and recouping themselves for the money invested in their purchase, We, deeming it more important to encourage private industry and enterprise and impart to the industrious tenants already on the estate a sense of security, have resolved to confirm to them the garden lands now in their possession and confer upon them full property rights in regard to them, subject only to the

payment of the present assessment (all extra payments being abolished). This assessment is higher than that of Pandarapattom lands, but this is unavoidable being an incident of the original tenure of the properties. It will be open, however, to the holders to purchase exemption from the high assessment and have the gardens placed on the same footing as other Pattom lands by paying down once for all 20 times the difference between the normal and the exceptional assessment. This will be allowed either at the time of the Settlement or subsequently according to the convenience of the holders. All the gardens in question will of course be demarcated, surveyed and assessed in the first instance.

The rice lands comprised in the above properties and the whole of No. III are entirely at the disposal of Government and have no resident tenants with any rights. They will, therefore, after being also demarcated, surveyed and assessed, be sold by auction to the highest bidder to be held like other Pattom lands subject to the payment of the Pattom or assessment fixed at the ensuing settlement.

The building sites now leased on Kuttagapattom will continue to be so without change.

The Kadukaval lands need not any longer be retained under the head of Kuttagapattom.

Kundukrishi lands.

28. These lands, as is well known, are what may be called the Home Farms or the private property of the Sovereign and are cultivated by tenants who are entitled only to the cultivator's share and have no rights of any kind in them. Formerly, the Proprietor used to supply to the cultivating tenant the seed and cattle required for the cultivation, and in return received payment, in addition to the Melvarom or Government share, of what is called *Kolulabhom* or the proprietor's share. But as this custom has now ceased and the laborer is left to find his own seed, cattle and implements, We have commanded that this Kolulabhom should be no longer levied, but that the lands after being demarcated, and surveyed and assessed on the same principles as other lands, be allowed to be enjoyed on the existing terms, subject only to the payment of the Pattom in kind as at present. All extra payments outside this Pattom will be abolished.

Grant of Puttahs and Receipt Books.

29. On the settlement being effected with each land-holder, he will be furnished with a Puttah under the seal and signature of Our Dewan, showing the particulars of the land held by him, the Pattom assessment, any deductions incident to the tenure, the net demand, the kists or instalments by which it is payable and any other essential particulars. He will also be supplied at his cost with a Receipt-book in which the payments made by him according to the kist-bundi shall be entered and signed by the Pagudi Accountant and Proverticar as a protection from exaction.

Dewan to issue notifications from time to time as each taluq is ready for settlement.

30. Separate notifications will be issued from time to time by Our Dewan as each taluq is ready for settlement and distribution of Puttahs.

Settlement declared permanent for 30 years.

31. Such are the principles and procedure We have approved, sanctioned and commanded to be carried out at the new Settlement. Our paramount aim and object in laying down these principles has been to avoid those periodical revisions

of the garden assessment, once in twelve years, which though not strictly carried out in practice formed an essential condition of the last Settlement, and which a system of assessment of trees by tale necessarily entails. Such revision means the employment of a large body of Pillamars throughout the country to count the trees, to make out accounts of those entitled to remission for trees lost, and of those who have become liable to it for trees newly planted. And the employment of a large staff of such low paid agency means petty exaction and oppression on one side, and fraud and chicanery on the other. Such a process repeated once in twelve years must have the effect of destroying the confidence of Our ryots in the permanency of the assessment, impairing industry and checking the free employment of labor and capital. To obviate these evils, and to secure to Our land-holders the utmost freedom of action in improving their properties and turning them to the best advantage according to their means and inclination, We have resolved to declare the new Settlement permanent for a term of 30 years. During this time, the assessment fixed will not in any way be enhanced on the ground that the owner has added to the trees already assessed to the revenue, or has planted new trees on unplanted portions of his garden which under the Settlement will be charged only with the dry assessment, or that he has substituted for trees assessed at low rates, trees liable to higher assessment, or that land assessed as one crop has been converted into two crop land, or that a third crop has been grown on land assessed as two crop only. In short, no interference of any kind will be permitted with the new Settlement, when it is completed, for the next thirty years.

Co-operation of the people enjoined in the prosecution of the settlement.

32. In the prosecution of a work of such importance as the formation of a new Ayacut including the re-assessment of land and the registration of titles—a work calculated to promote the well-being and prosperity of Our kingdom—We feel persuaded that Our loyal subjects will cordially co-operate with Our officers of every grade and afford them every facility and help in the performance of their official duties, while, on the other hand, We are equally certain that Our superior officers will strive to protect Our land-holders and tenants from all exaction and hardship in the course of the various operations incident to the Settlement, which it is Our earnest desire should prove a lasting benefit to the interests of Our agricultural population and to the country at large.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jung, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 16*th May* 1886 *corresponding with the* 4*th Edavam* 1061.

Whereas the Nayar Viruthi system, owing to failure to adapt it from time to time to altered economic conditions, is known to have become far less efficient for its purpose than when it was originally established, and to entail hardship in its practical working on those subject to its operation; and whereas it is necessary to check the abuses which in process of time have unavoidably grown around the system, and to improve the condition of the Viruthicars by the application of remedial measures which past experience has shown to be called for, it has been resolved by Us to take the opportunity afforded by the Revenue Settlement now in progress to cause a searching inquiry to be made into the condition of the holders of the Viruthi tenures and to afford them such relief as may be found necessary.

1. The services at present rendered by the Viruthicars, whether in the shape of finding supplies of vegetables &c. or of providing labor and building materials on stated occasions, will be carefully scrutinized and revised.

2. The future requisitions for such provisions and labor and the occasions on which and the quantities in which they shall be made will be reduced and restricted as far as practicable in the course of such revision.

3. A new schedule will then be framed of such requisitions shewing for each Village, definitely and clearly, the supplies of provisions and labor and materials of every description which will be demanded hereafter; the institutions or purposes for which and the occasions on which they will be required, and the number and names of the Viruthicars who will have to render the services.

4. A thorough revision will also be made of the prices now paid for the provisions and materials supplied, as those prices are considerably below the current ruling prices. This revision will be based on the returns of the prices of late years, so that the payments made by Government in future may represent as near as may be, what the Viruthicars would realize if they carried their goods into the open market.

5. The table of rates prepared as above indicated will be afterwards revised when necessary with reference to any material rise or fall in the prices ruling in the open market.

6. While the Viruthicars are thus paid for their provisions and materials at the prevailing market rates, they will need to be remunerated for the expenditure of time and labor involved in their fulfilling this obligation and for performing such personal services as they may undertake to do; and for this purpose a grant of land at so much per head, to be determined by the Settlement Peishcar in communication with Our Dewan, will be made out of the present Viruthi holdings. And such land shall be subject to the payment of Rajabhogum only and be exempt from all other demand.

7. No addition will be made to the services fixed under para 3 of this Proclamation at the time of Settlement as those to be rendered by the Viruthicars thereafter.

8. No Viruthicar shall be at liberty to alienate by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise the Inam given to him for the Viruthi service. All such alienation shall be null and void, and the Government shall have the power of resuming any such alienated Viruthi Inam and restoring it to the holder or otherwise disposing of it as to them may seem fit. No action shall lie respecting any such land in any court of Law.

9. All transfer of Viruthi Inams will from the date of this Proclamation be exempt from the payment of any arialum, adiara or other fees.

10. All surplus land, if any, out of the present Viruthi holdings which may remain after allotting fresh Inams under para 6 of this Proclamation, shall remain at the disposal of the Sirkar. They will either be assessed with full pattom and confirmed to the present holders if they so wish it, or otherwise disposed of according to circumstances.

11. Any Viruthicar who may be unwilling to continue the Viruthi service even under the terms of this Proclamation shall be at liberty to relinquish the same. This shall be done in writing.

12. If such Viruthicar has no land assigned to him for the service, but has only Mudalelpu, whether in paddy or money, to make good, he will be relieved of the Viruthi on his paying down the Mudalelpu; or failing that, on his agreeing to pay, till the debt is discharged, interest on such Mudalelpu at 3 per centum per annum.

13. But if the Viruthicar who seeks to withdraw from the service is possessed both of Viruthi lands and Mudalelpu, he will be relieved of the Viruthi on his surrendering to the Sirkar such lands, whether rice land or Puraidom or both, and on his also paying down the Mudalelpu, or, failing this last, on his undertaking to pay interest thereon at the rate of 3 per centum per annum till the debt is discharged. The Viruthi lands surrendered will be allowed to be held by the outgoing Viruthicar on sanjayapattom to be ultimately disposed of as the Government might think fit. The pattom fixed will be that determined under the new Settlement.

14. Any Viruthi falling in under the last preceding clause may be assigned to any other Viruthicar or other person who may offer to undertake it, at the discretion of Government.

15. After the re-arrangement of the Viruthi service on the lines above laid down, it shall be the duty of Government to check all abuses, as far as possible, by proper administrative measures, to protect the Viruthicars from exaction, and ensure the due and punctual payment to them of the prices at the stipulated rates.

16. Orders have been issued to the Settlement Peishcar to give effect to the foregoing Resolution after due inquiry and in communication with Our Dewan, and all Viruthi holders are called upon to assist the settlement officer in the prosecution of the inquiry entrusted to him so as to enable Our Government to effect a satisfactory re-settlement of the Viruthi question.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1058.

A Regulation to provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary marks and for the settlement of Boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 27th July 1883 corresponding with the 13th Carcadagom 1058.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient, with a view to the better definition and security of landed property, the prevention of encroachments and disputes, and the identification of lands assessed to or exempted from the public revenue in Travancore, that provision should be made for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of permanent marks to distinguish the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions and for the settlement of boundary disputes and claims; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

I. This Regulation may be cited as "The Travancore Boundary Regulation" and it shall come into force on the $\frac{\text{18th Carcadagom 1058.}}{\text{1st August 1883.}}$

Revenue settlement officer &c. may require owners or occupants to register and produce title deeds before survey.

II. It shall be lawful for any revenue settlement officer or for the Dewan Peishcar or for any other officer appointed by Our Government for the purpose, to call upon the owners or occupants of lands about to be surveyed and settled or regarding which any boundary disputes exist, and also on all persons claiming to have any right or interest in such lands,

(a) to register the rights and titles exercised or claimed by them in such lands and

(b) to produce before him for inspection, examination and registry all grants, title deeds, accounts or other documents connected with their claims.

Settlement officer &c. may fix boundaries and require owners &c. to clear boundary line and maintain boundary marks.

III. It shall be lawful for any such officer aforesaid to demarcate and fix the boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions, and for that purpose, to require the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings, or estates and the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions,

(a) to clear the boundary line where overgrown with jungle and also

(b) to set up, form or repair and maintain boundary marks, of such materials, and in such number and manner, as may be determined by such officer, under the direction of Our Government, to be sufficient to distinguish the limits of the field, holding, estate, village or other sub-division; or

(c) to render such aid and labor as may be necessary to clear the boundary and to set up, form or repair and maintain such marks.

Requisition to be in writing and served.

IV. (1) The requisition shall be in writing and shall be served on the owners or occupants of fields, holdings or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions.

Mode of service if the party be absent.

(2) In the event of such persons not being found in their usual place of residence the notice shall be posted in a conspicuous spot in the Proverti or village in which the boundary line is to be cleared or

the boundary marks are to be set up, formed, repaired or maintained and such posting shall be held to be sufficient service notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the owners or occupants or ryots were not correctly named or designated in the said notice.

In default of compliance, officer may order erection or repair of marks at parties' expense.

V. On failure of the owners or occupants of fields, holdings, or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions to comply with such requisition, it shall be lawful for such officer aforesaid,

(a) to clear the boundary line,

(b) to cause the erection or repair of the necessary boundary marks, and

(c) to recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings, or estates ; or, when the cost is chargeable to the ryots of a village or other sub-division, from such ryots by an equitable apportionment on the land revenue payable by each in the said village or sub-division.

Such cost shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Cost of certain boundary marks chargeable to Government.

VI. The cost of boundary marks for all lands being the property of Our Government, including unregistered tracts and fields, and jungles and hills in Government lands, shall be charged to Our Government.

Penalty for failure to attend.

For refusal or failure to give information.

VII. (1) Any occupant or owner of land or other person whose attendance may be necessary under section II or for any other purpose under this Regulation, but who, on being summoned by such officer, shall refuse or fail to attend ; and any person who having attended in obedience to the summons shall wilfully refuse or neglect to give any information and to produce any document in his possession in respect of the matter under enquiry, shall be liable, by order of such officer aforesaid, to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, commutable to imprisonment in default of payment, according to the scale prescribed by section 67 of the Penal Code (Regulation II of 1056).

How levied.

(2) Such fine shall be levied by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing it in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court.

Record of Boundary marks to be in triplicate.

VIII. On the completion of the demarcation of any Proverti or other sub-division of a taluq, the settlement or other officer aforesaid shall cause a specification of the number, size and description of boundary stones or marks fixed in such Proverti or other Sub-division to be drawn up in triplicate.

And signed by officer, &c.

Such specification shall be signed by the settlement or other officer aforesaid or by such person as may be authorized by him in that behalf, and also by the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division aforesaid.

And filed with settlement records and in the taluq and village.

One copy shall be placed on the settlement records, another in the Tahsildar's Katcheri and the remaining copy left with such Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division.

Such boundary stones or marks shall thenceforward be held to have been made over to the charge of the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti, or other sub-division, and to that of the owners or occupants of the fields or lands which such stones or marks serve to distinguish, and it shall be the duty of the Dewan Peishcar and his subordinates to see that such stones or marks are duly preserved.

Revenue Department and owners &c. responsible for maintenance of the marks.

IX. If any such stone or mark is found to have been erased, altered, injured or removed, the Proverticar or other head of the Proverti or other sub-division shall make an immediate report of the fact to the Tahsildar to whom he is subordinate and prosecute the offender before the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Village officer to report to Tahsildar erasure &c. of Boundary mark.

X. Any person convicted before a Magistrate of having wilfully and without lawful excuse, erased, altered, removed or injured any boundary marks whatsoever, whether established under this Regulation or otherwise existing, or any survey or other marks or any marks set up for the purpose of the investigation or adjudication of disputes by an officer of Our Government or any person acting under his orders, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees for each mark so erased, removed or injured.

Penalty for erasing &c. marks.

Such fine shall include the cost of restoring the mark and shall be levied in the manner prescribed in Sec. VII of this Regulation. A portion of the fine not exceeding one-half of the whole may be awarded to the informer.

Provided always that the amount of fine imposed under this clause shall not be in excess of that which the Magistrate is competent to impose under the powers vested in him by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Regulation III of 1056).

Proviso.

XI. Whenever it may not be possible to detect the person who erased, altered, removed, or injured such boundary or survey marks, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may require the owners or occupants of the fields or lands which such marks served to distinguish, to repair or restore such marks, or may himself cause them to be repaired or restored and recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants aforesaid; or, if there are no such persons forthcoming, then from the owners or occupants of adjacent lands or from the ryots of the Proverti or other sub-division, rateably in proportion to their land assessment.

Penalty how recovered when offender is not known.

Such cost shall be levied in manner prescribed in Sec. V of this Regulation.

XII. If any dispute arises in respect of a boundary, and if the parties interested desire that the matter shall be referred to arbitration, they may apply in writing to the settlement or other officer aforesaid, in person or by their respective agents specially authorized in this behalf, stating the particular matter in dispute and the settlement or other officer aforesaid may proceed to dispose of the case in the manner hereinafter provided.

Application for reference to arbitration.

XIII. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

Nomination of arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuse to accept the arbitration and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the settlement or other officer aforesaid, such officer shall nominate the arbitrator.

When officer to nominate arbitrator.

XIV. The settlement or other officer aforesaid shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as he thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award and specify such time in the order.

Order of reference.

When once the matter is referred to arbitration, the officer shall not deal with it, except as hereinafter provided.

XV. If the reference be to an even number of arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators by the appointment of an additional arbitrator and by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, if the major part of the arbitrators agree.

When reference is two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

XVI. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators dies or refuses or neglects or becomes incapable to act, or leaves Travancore under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may in his discretion either appoint a new arbitrator in the place of the person so dying or refusing or neglecting, or becoming incapable to act, or leaving Travancore, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed to dispose of the matter himself.

Death. incapacity &c. of arbitrators or umpire.

XVII. Every arbitrator appointed under Section XV or Sec. XVI shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Power of arbitrator appointed under sections 15 & 16.

XVIII. The settlement or other officer aforesaid shall furnish the arbitrators, or so far as may be in his power, procure for them any information which his records or those of any public department may afford connected with the subject of enquiry.

Arbitrators to be furnished with information.

He shall on the application of the arbitrators summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process, and require the person so summoned to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, deeds, writings, maps and plans as they shall require.

Summoning witnesses.

Persons so summoned shall be subject to all the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding persons summoned as witnesses before the Civil Courts.

XIX. If, from the want of the necessary evidence or information or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the settlement or other officer aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case, may proceed with the case himself.

Extension of time for making award.

Supersession of arbitration.

XX. When an award has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and submit it to the settlement or other officer aforesaid together with all the

Award to be signed and filed.

proceedings, depositions and other records connected with the case and give notice of their having done so to the parties.

Officer may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

XXI. The settlement or other officer aforesaid may, on the application of either party, modify or correct an award,

(a) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(b) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

XXII. The settlement or other officer aforesaid may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators upon such terms as he thinks fit,

(a) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration; or

(b) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution; or

(c) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

Grounds for setting aside award.

XXIII. No award shall be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators.

Application to be made in 10 days.

Any application to set aside an award shall be made within 10 days after the same has been submitted to the settlement or other officer aforesaid.

Decision to be according to award.

XXIV. If the settlement or other officer aforesaid sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award or if the officer has refused such application, the officer aforesaid shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to pass a decision according to the award.

Boundary to be marked out accordingly.

A copy of such decision shall be duly furnished to the parties, and the officer aforesaid shall proceed to mark out the boundary in accordance therewith, subject to the provisions contained in this Regulation.

Decision final.

Such decision shall be final.

Certified copy of decision to be filed in the Civil Court.

XXV. A certified copy of every decision passed in accordance with the award of arbitrators under this Regulation, by the settlement or other officer aforesaid, shall be forwarded by him to the local Civil Court and be filed in its records.

Procedure when parties do not agree to refer their disputes to arbitration.

XXVI. When the parties concerned may not signify their agreement to refer their dispute to the final decision of arbitrators,

or when any of the parties interested or concerned shall after due notice fail to attend for the investigation of the same,

the settlement or other officer aforesaid shall proceed to investigate the claims, and, in the case of any party failing to attend as aforesaid, shall make an *exparte* investigation, and, after examination of the witnesses and documents, shall record his decision and the grounds therefor, and after duly informing the parties of the same, he shall proceed to mark out the requisite boundaries in accordance with the decision which, subject to the revision of the authority, to whom the

said officer is immediately subordinate, shall be considered as the determination of all claims and disputes until set aside by a formal decree of a Civil Court.

Appeal.

An appeal shall lie to the civil courts from this decision by regular suit provided it be preferred within 2 calendar months from the passing of the same.

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Dewan, on just and reasonable cause for the same being shown, to extend the time for such appeal to such further period as may seem proper, and an order or endorsement under the signature of the Dewan shall be sufficient authority for the Civil Court to entertain such appeal after the expiration of the time above specified.

Proceedings of officers imposing charges or fines. Subject to revision. And appeal.

XXVII. The proceedings of officers imposing charges or fines other than Magisterial fines under Sections V, VII and XI of this Regulation, shall be recorded in writing and shall be subject to revision by the authorities to whom such officers shall be immediately subordinate. An appeal shall also lie to the Dewan or to the settlement Dewan Peishcar, as the case may be.

Appropriation of fines.

XXVIII. All fines levied under this Regulation shall be carried to the credit of Our Government unless when otherwise provided.

Officers empowered to enter and examine private lands.

XXIX. It shall be lawful for all officers of survey and settlement and other persons appointed by Our Government for the purpose of investigating, settling or marking boundaries of fields, holdings, estates, villages or other sub-divisions, or for the purpose of measuring, and assessing the same, and for all persons acting in aid and under the orders of such officers,

to enter, examine, or measure, without let or hindrance, all lands whatever, whether such lands be the property of Government or of private companies or individuals;

and such officers aforesaid as well as workmen or other persons acting in aid of and under their orders, are hereby indemnified for what they or any of them shall do under the provisions of this Regulation.

Punishment for obstructing officers &c.

XXX. If any person shall obstruct, molest or in any way interfere with any public servant conducting the registration, demarcation, measurement or assessment of lands or performing other duties provided for in this Regulation, such person shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate or other person exercising the powers of a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or, in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 2 months for the first offence and for a repeated offence to a fine not exceeding 150 rupees or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

Proviso.

Provided however, that the Magistrate or other person aforesaid shall have power to punish under this clause only to the extent of his ordinary powers.

Government may invest any subordinate in the Revenue or Settlement or Survey department with powers under this Regulation.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for Our Government to invest any of the subordinates of the ordinary revenue establishments or of the settlement or survey establishments with all or any portion of the powers conferred by this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1060.

A Regulation for investing certain Commissioners with power to summon witnesses, to administer oaths and call for the production of documents, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 29th January 1885 corresponding with the 18th Makarom 1060.

Whereas we deem it expedient to appoint a commission to investigate and record the custom of the country in regard to the rent and other dues payable to the jenmies by tenants holding lands from them under such tenures as Kanapauttom, Otti, Marayapauttom, Oolavoopauttom and Kodalikani, and in regard to any presents or remissions of rent made by jenmies to tenants on occasions of domestic ceremonies and such other cognate matters as may be referred to the Commission for inquiry and report, and whereas it is necessary to invest the Commission so appointed with power to summon and examine witnesses and to call for the production of documents in evidence, we are hereby pleased to enact as follows :—

I. The Commissioners when duly appointed by notice in Our Government Gazette, or any one of them acting on behalf of the Commission, or any Secretary, Registrar or Sheristadar attached to the Commission and acting under the orders of the Commissioners, may issue a summons to any person to attend in person at any place and time to be specified in the summons in order to give evidence on any matter which is the subject of inquiry by the Commissioners, or to produce any document or documents which the Commissioners may desire to inspect and which should be described in the summons with convenient certainty.

II. Every person so summoned to attend or to produce a document shall accordingly be bound to attend or produce the document required before the Commissioners.

III. Any person summoned to produce a document without being summoned to give evidence, shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

IV. The Commisssioners may administer an oath or solemn affirmation to every person examined before them touching the matters to be enquired into under this Regulation, but it shall not be necessary for them to take evidence upon oath or solemn affirmation unless they think fit to do so.

V. If the person upon whom a summons has to be served reside within a distance of five miles from the place at which the Commissioners for the time being hold their sitting, the summons shall be served through any peon serving under the Commissioners, but if such person reside at a greater distance, the summons shall be served through the nearest Munsiff's Court.

VI. When a summons is sent for service through a Munsiff's Court, the Munsiff shall, in returning the summons, send a memorandum of the batta due to the peon of the Court who was entrusted with the service and recover the amount from the Commissioners.

VII. The law in force for the time being regarding summonses, and compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents in suits before the Civil Courts, shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be applicable to any summons or other process issued under this Regulation.

VIII. Any person wilfully making false statements or wilfully furnishing false information to the Commissioners, whether upon oath, solemn affirmation or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of the offences

punishable under sections 181 and 193 of the Penal Code, (Regulation II of 1056.)

IX. Our Dewan may from time to time with Our permission fix the number of members required to be present in order to constitute a sitting of the Commission, and otherwise regulate their proceedings.

X. No suit shall lie against the Commissioners or any of them or any other person acting under their authority for anything *bona fide* done by them or him in the performance of their or his duties under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1060.

A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation III of 1058 *passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 8th February* 1885 *corresponding with the 28th Magarom* 1060.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Boundary Regulation III of 1058 in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of section III.

1. (1) In section III for the words " demarcate and fix the boundaries " the words " demarcate, fix and survey the boundaries " shall be substituted.

(2) In clause (c) of the same section instead of the words " to clear the boundary, the following shall be substituted, namely—" to clear and survey the boundary, to measure the fields. "

Amendment of section IV.

2. In clause (2) of section IV, for the words " usual place of residence ", the word " Village " shall be substituted; and after the words " to be cleared, " the following shall be inserted, namely—" and surveyed, in which the fields are to be measured. "

New sec. substituted for Section V.

3. For section V the following shall be substituted :—

" V. On failure of the owners or occupants of fields, holdings or estates or the ryots of villages or other sub-divisions to comply with such requisition, it shall be lawful to such officer aforesaid, for each such default,

(1) to inflict a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. commutable to imprisonment, in default of payment, according to the scale prescribed by section 67 of the Penal Code (Regulation II of 1056); and

(2) to clear the boundary line, to cause the erection or repair of the necessary boundary marks, to provide the necessary labor for the survey, and to recover the cost thereof from the owners or occupants of such fields, holdings or estates; or, when the cost is chargeable to the ryots of a village or other sub-division, from such ryots by an equitable apportionment on the land revenue payable by each in the said village or sub-division.

Such cost shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue. "

Amendment of clause (2) of section VII.

4. In the place of clause (2) of section VII, the following clauses shall be substituted :—

(2) " It shall also be competent to such officer aforesaid to levy from the occupant or owner or other person on whom a summons shall have been served, a fee of 3 fanams for every such summons. "

(3) " The fine imposed under section V and the fine and fee leviable under section VII of this Regulation shall be recovered by

warrant under the hand of the officer imposing them, in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court."

Amendment of section XXVII.

5. For the last sentence in section XXVII, the following shall be substituted :—

"An appeal shall lie to the Dewan from the decision of the Superintendent of Survey or the Settlement Dewan Peishcar as the case may be."

Addition to section XXIX.

6. In section XXIX after the words "or of private companies or individuals," the following shall be added :

"and where the examination, survey or measurement cannot be otherwise made, to cut down and clear away any trees, bush or jungle and to break down and remove any fence or boundary wall or enclosure obstructing the surveyor's view, if the owner or occupant of the land neglect to remove such obstruction, on being called upon to do so."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1061.

A Regulation amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port Dues at the Port of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on the 28th November 1885 corresponding with 14th Kartigay 1061.

Whereas it is expedient to reduce, in the interests of trade, the Port Dues levied at the Port of Alleppey under Regulation I of 1036, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

I. Section I of Regulation I of 1036 is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted in lieu thereof.

"Section I. Port Dues at a rate not exceeding one anna per ton shall be chargeable in respect of every seagoing vessel of the burthen of 20 tons and upwards (other than Dhonies and country vessels employed in the coasting trade) which shall enter the port of Alleppey, such rate to be fixed from time to time and notified with Our sanction in the Official Gazette."

II. This Regulation shall come into force on the 28th day of November 1885 and shall be read with and taken as part of Regulation I of 1636.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1061.

A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1057, section 11—passed by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on the 16th March 1886 corresponding with the 4th Meenum 1061.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore High Court's Regulation, section 11, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

The following shall come after the proviso in the aforesaid section and shall be read as part thereof.

"Provided also that during the annual recess of the High Court, a single Judge of that Court acting as vacation Judge shall have power to dispose of applications for staying execution of decrees of Civil Courts and to suspend sentences of criminal courts both in appeal and in the exercise of the High Court's powers of revision."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1061.

A Regulation to provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition and Military stores, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 3rd April 1886 corresponding with the 22nd Meenom 1061.

Whereas it is necessary that the export and import of military stores, arms and ammunition and such articles as dynamite and other explosive substances, and their manufacture and sale should be under due control, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. This Regulation shall come into force on the $\frac{\text{1st Auvany 1062}}{\text{15th August 1886}}$; and unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the following terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

"*Arms*" includes fire-arms and bayonets, also cannon, and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms.

"*Ammunition*" includes all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flints, percussion caps, fuses, and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition.

"*Military stores*" includes sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which Our Government may from time to time extend the operation of this Regulation by notification in the Sirkar Gazette.

II. From and after the said date, the importation by sea, into Our territories of arms, ammunition, or military stores except from Bombay under license granted by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is hereby prohibited.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to fire-arms belonging to private individuals and intended for sporting purposes only.

III. No person will be allowed to export, or import, or to manufacture, or deal in, arms, ammunition or military stores, without the knowledge and permission of Our Government.

IV. Application for permission to import or export or manufacture any of the above articles shall be made to Our Dewan, in writing, and shall contain the following information :—

(i) The name, address and place of residence of the person desiring to import, export, or manufacture the same.

(ii) Place whence, and the name, address, and place of residence of the person from whom the article is intended to be procured; or in case of export, the place to which, and the person to whom, it is to be consigned; or in the case of manufacture, the place at which it is proposed to be manufactured.

(iii) Whether the articles are desired to be exported or imported by land or sea.

(iv) Number or quantity and description of the article.

(v) For what purpose it is required: for sale or for private use;
If for sale

(vi) The place of sale

(vii) The quantity last procured

(viii) The quantity disposed of; and

(ix) Stock in hand.

Any further information required by Our Government shall also be furnished.

V. If Our Government see no objection, the necessary permission will be granted in writing.

VI. In every case of import and export by sea, the permission granted by Our Government and the license obtained from the British authorities, shall be produced to the Superintendent of customs at Alleppey, before the article is allowed to be removed from the custom house.

VII. From and after the date hereinbefore mentioned, no person will be allowed to manufacture or expose for sale in Our territories, any of the articles hereinbefore enumerated without a license previously obtained from Our Government.

VIII. Applications for licenses to deal in all or any of the articles referred to shall be made to Our Dewan in writing and shall specify

(a) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant,

(b) the place at which the articles are proposed to be manufactured or exposed for sale; and,

(c) the articles desired to be manufactured or sold.

IX. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of two rupees, which will be returned to the applicant in case the license is refused.

X. A license shall hold good for the period specified therein, which shall not exceed one year. It may be renewed at the end of the period, on a fresh application accompanied by a fee of two rupees.

XI. The person obtaining the license, shall be bound to keep a correct account of all imports, local purchases, if any, and all sales, the name and address of the purchasers, the quantity sold to each and the date of sale; the price for which sold being correctly entered in the books. Such books as well as the stock in hand shall be liable to inspection by any Magistrate, at any time between sunrise and sunset.

XII. Our Government shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time, and no action in any court of law shall lie against the Government or officer acting on its behalf in consequence of such withdrawal, nor will the fee paid for the license, or any part of it, be refunded.

XIII. Alleppey will be the only port at which the import and export by sea of fire-arms, ammunition, and military stores will be permitted, subject to the above rules and the payment of the regulated duty.

XIV. Whoever, contrary to the provisions contained in this Regulation shall import or attempt to import, or export or attempt to export, or shall sell or manufacture arms or ammunition or military stores as hereinbefore specified, shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to three years or fine or both.

XV. All arms, ammunition or military stores in regard to which an offence under this Regulation has been committed, shall be liable to confiscation and disposal under the orders of Our Government.

XVI. All offences under this Regulation shall be cognizable by any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of the second class.

XVII. Our Government shall have the power to award to any person through whose aid or instrumentality any conviction may have been obtained or any seizure of any arm, ammunition, or military stores made under this Regulation, such reward from the fines levied or the proceeds of the confiscations, as may be deemed fit.

XVIII. Every Police officer who may obtain information of any infringement of, or attempt to infringe, this Regulation, shall be bound to give information thereof, without delay, to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station or to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such infringement may occur or be likely to occur, and if

any Police officer wilfully omits to give such information, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees.

XIX. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to apply to sales made by private individuals *inter se* and *bona fide* for no unlawful purpose or for purposes of trade.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1061.

A Regulation to authorise the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 15th June 1886 corresponding with the 3rd Mithoonam 1061.

Whereas it is expedient that the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India or by the Civil Courts of the Cochin State should be executed in Travancore in the same manner as the decrees of Our Civil Courts, We are hereby pleased to enact as follows :—

Our Government may from time to time, by Notification in the Travancore Gazette (a) declare that the decrees of all or any of the Civil Courts situate in British India or in the Cochin State may be executed in Travancore as if they had been made by the Courts of Travancore and (b) cancel any such declaration.

2. Our High Court with Our previous sanction, shall be competent to make such rules as may be necessary for the guidance of the subordinate Courts in executing the decrees of the Courts of British India or of the Cochin State.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1062.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st *Chingom* 1062 *corresponding with the 4th September* 1886.

Whereas it is expedient to modify and re-enact the law relating to the fees payable on suits, appeals and other Civil Proceedings and to levy Court fees on a certain class of criminal petitions; it is enacted as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Court Fees Regulation."

It extends to the whole of Travancore. And it shall come into force on the first day of Makarom 1062.

2. Regulation II of 1053 is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER I. COURT FEES.

3. No document of any of the kinds specified in the first or second Schedule to this Regulation annexed, shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said Schedules, as the proper fee for such document.

4. The amount of fee payable under this Regulation in suits (original or appeal) shall be computed as follows :—

I. In suits for money (including suits for rent, Pattom, Michavarom, Olapanam, or other dues of like nature, damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities, or of other sums payable periodically), according to the amount claimed.

Provided that if in a suit for arrears of maintenance, a *bona fide* question of right to receive maintenance is raised, the Court shall require the Plaintiff to pay an additional fee according to the provisions of clause 2 of this section.

II. In suits to establish the right to maintenance, annuity or other sum payable periodically, according to the value of the subject matter, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year.

III. In suits for moveable property other than money where the subject matter has a market value, according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint.

IV. In suits

(a) for moveable property where the subject matter has no market value, as for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

(b) to obtain an injunction,

(c) for settlement of accounts, and

(d) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued.

In all such suits, the Plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought.

V. In suits

(a) for the recovery of land or garden which are not based on a contract,

(b) to eject tenants or kanom holders,

(c) to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of land or garden or

(d) to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of land or garden, whether or not consequential relief is prayed for,

according to the market value of the subject matter, and such value, in cases of dispute, shall be taken to be ten times the annual gross profits of such land or garden, where it is capable of yielding annual profits, minus the assessment paid, if any, to the Sirkar.

VI. In suits for recovery of trees apart from the soil on which they stand, or of houses not based on a contract, or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of such property, according to the market value.

VII. In suits to set aside an attachment (Civil, Criminal or Revenue) according to the amount for which the attachment was made:

provided that where such amount exceeds the real value of the property, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit was for the recovery of such property under the two preceding clauses.

VIII. In suits for specific performance of contract, or for recovery of immovable property including trees, when such suits are based on a contract,

(a) in the case of mortgage, according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage,

(b) in the case of a contract of sale, according to the amount of consideration,

(c) in the case of leases granted to those who have no right of permanent occupancy,

(1) for a term not fixed, according to one year's rent, together with premium or fine, if any,

(2) for a fixed term not exceeding 25 years, according to one-fifth of the aggregate amount of rent payable thereunder, together with the premium or fine, if any, and

(3) for a term exceeding 25 years, or where the lease is a perpetual lease, according to Rule V.

IX. In the following suits between land-lord and tenant :—

(a) to enhance the rent, according to ten times the additional rent claimed,

(b) (1) for renewal of kanom deeds or leases or their counterparts and (2) for abatement of rent where it is not coupled with any other relief, according to the highest amount of the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

5. Where a suit or appeal embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal, in suits embracing separately each of such subjects, would be liable under this Regulation.

6. Where several reliefs are sought for in the alternative in respect of one and the same subject matter, the plaint or memo of appeal shall be chargeable with the highest amount of fee payable in respect of any one of the reliefs.

7. If the Court sees reason to think that the market value of any real property including trees, as is mentioned in the plaint or memorandum of appeal, has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary and to report thereon to the Court. If, as the result of any such investigation, the Court finds that the market value has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee: but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay, within such time as it may fix, so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market value been rightly estimated. If the additional fee is not paid within such time, the suit shall be dismissed.

8. In suits for mesne profits, or for immovable property and mesne profits, or for settlement of accounts, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable, had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed, shall have been paid.

Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and that which would have been payable, had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained, is paid.

Explanation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the levy of Court fee on the amount of mesne profits or interest accruing due in respect of the subject matter, between the date of the institution of the suit and the final execution of the decree.

9. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the fee leviable under this Regulation shall be decided by the Court before which it is raised. The order of the Court, except when it dismisses the suit or appeal on the ground of erroneous valuation, shall be final between the parties to the proceedings in which the question is raised.

Provided that whenever any such proceeding comes before a Court of appeal, revision or reference, and if such Court considers that the said question had been wrongly decided to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom the fee is payable, to pay the additional fee within a time to be fixed by such Court, and in default of payment, shall dismiss the suit, appeal or application, as the case may be, in respect of which the additional fee is due.

10. In the following cases and to the extent specified, the Courts may order the refund of Court fees :—

(a) when a suit or appeal is compromised or when a suit is decided solely on the admission of the parties without any investigation, one-half of the Court fee paid on the plaint or memorandum of appeal as the case may be ;

(b) when a suit is remanded to the Lower Court for *investigation and decision de novo*,

(1) the whole of the Court fee paid on the memorandum of appeal, if the remand order covers the whole suit,

(2) so much only of the fee as would have been payable on the part or parts of the subject matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded, if the order of remand covers only part or parts of the subject matter ;

(c) when the Court (original or appeal) reverses or modifies, on review, its former judgment on a ground of mistake of law or fact, but not on account of the laches of the parties,

(1) in the case of reversals, the whole fee paid on the application for review minus the fee payable on petitions to the Court, and

(2) in the case of modifications, so much only of the fee as would have been payable if the application for review was confined to the part of the judgment modified.

But nothing in this section shall entitle the applicant to any refund under clause (c) when the reversal or modification is due wholly or in part to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

11. No Respondent shall be allowed to object to the portion of the decree not appealed against, unless he pays, 10 days before the date fixed for hearing or *within such further time* as the court may on special application deem fit to grant, the additional court fee which would have been payable on the appeal if it had comprised the part of the decree so objected to.

12. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall render the following documents chargeable with any fee :—

(a) written statements called for by the courts.

(b) first application for summons, to a witness or witnesses either to give evidence or to produce documents or in respect of the filing of an exhibit.

(c) petition or appeal presented or Vakalut executed by a prisoner in duress or under restraint of any criminal court or its officers, and petitions presented by civil debtors while under duress.

(d) petitions presented by a judgment creditor during the execution of a decree requesting the court to take certain steps in aid of execution, provided the prescribed fee for *execution application* is paid on the first application, and that the execution case is pending on the file.

(e) requisitions made by Government for copies of judgment and decree or order or records in suits or proceedings to which it is no party.

(f) objections to attachment of property in execution of decrees when they are made by or on behalf of Government.

(g) applications (other than applications for execution of decrees) presented *to Munsiffs* in non-appealable cases.

CHAPTER II PROCESS FEES.

13. The High Court shall make rules as to the following matters :-

I. the fee chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by such Court and the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts;

II. the number of process servers to be attached to each Court and their remuneration, and

III. the refund of process fees.

The High Court may, from time to time, alter and add to the rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions, after being confirmed and sanctioned by Our Government, shall be published in the Travancore Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The rules in force at the date at the passing of this Regulation shall continue in force until new rules are sanctioned.

14. A table in the English and Malayalam languages showing the fees chargeable for such service and execution shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each Court.

CHAPTER III. MISCELLANEOUS.

15. All fees chargeable under this Regulation shall be collected in cash. But Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Travancore Gazette, direct that the fees leviable under this Regulation shall be collected by stamps or partly by stamps and partly in cash, or in such other manner as it may deem proper.

16. If Our Government, under the provisions of the preceding section, directs that the court fees or process fees shall be collected wholly or in part by stamps, Our Government may, in such case, make from time to time rules for regulating

(a) the supply of stamps to be used under this Regulation,

(b) the number and description (whether impressed or adhesive) of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under this Regulation,

(c) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps,

(d) the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under this Regulation,

(e) the mode in which the refunds of court or process fees shall be made, and

(f) the cancellation of stamps where the fees are paid in stamps.

All such rules shall be published in the Travancore Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

17. No document chargeable with court or process fees shall be of any validity, unless and until such fee or fees are paid in cash or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the notifications of Our Government. But if any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any court without the payment of the prescribed fee, the presiding or senior Judge in the civil and criminal courts, or in the case of the High court, any Judge of such

court, may order the collection of the fee due, in such manner as he may direct; and on such fee being paid or collected, every proceeding relative to the document shall be as valid as if the proper fee had been paid in the first instance in the manner prescribed.

Any fee due under this Regulation, together with the expenses of collection, may be recovered from the party whose duty it is to pay it in the first instance, in the manner provided for the execution of decrees.

18. Where any document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, it shall not be necessary to levy a fresh fee.

19. No document requiring a stamp under the notifications of Our Government published in the Travancore Gazette under Sections 15 and 16 of this Regulation, shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office, until the stamp has been cancelled in the manner prescribed.

The head ministerial officer of every Court shall, on receiving such document, forthwith effect such cancellation.

20. Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Travancore Gazette, reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of the Travancore State, all or any of the fees mentioned in the schedules to this Regulation annexed, and may, in like manner, cancel or vary such order.

21. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of the offence of criminal trespass or of defamation is presented to a Criminal Court, the Court, if it convicts the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

22. The words "High Court" or "Civil Court" in this Regulation and the schedules shall include Our Judicial Committee (Royal Court of Final Appeal.)

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE NO. I.

Ad valorem Fees.

	Value of Suits.		
	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
I. Plaint or Memorandum of appeal presented to any Civil Court, not specially provided for.	0	100	5
	100	200	10
	200	300	15
	300	400	20
	400	500	25
	500	600	30
	600	700	35
	700	800	40
	800	900	45
	900	1,000	50
	1,000	1,100	55
	1,100	1,200	60
	1,200	1,300	65
	1,300	1,400	70
	1,400	1,500	75
	1,500	1,600	80
	1,600	1,700	85
	1,700	1,800	90
	1,800	1,900	95
	1,900	2,000	100
	2,000	2,100	105
	2,100	2,200	110
	2,200	2,300	115
	2,300	2,400	120
	2,400	2,500	125
	2,500	2,600	130
	2,600	2,700	135
	2,700	2,800	140
	2,800	2,900	145
	2,900	3,000	150
	3,000	3,100	155
	3,100	3,200	160
	3,200	3,300	165
	3,300	3,400	170
	3,400	3,500	175
	3,500	3,600	180
	3,600	3,700	185
	3,700	3,800	190
	3,800	3,900	195

SCHEDULE NO I.—(*continued.*)

Ad valorem Fees.

	Value of suits.		
	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
	3,900	4,000	200
	4,000	4,100	205
	4,100	4,200	210
	4,200	4,300	215
	4,300	4,400	220
	4,400	4,500	225
	4,500	4,600	230
	4,600	4,700	235
	4,700	4,800	240
	4,800	4,900	245
	4,900	5,000	250
	5,000	5,100	255
	5,100	5,200	260
	5,200	5,300	265
	5,300	5,400	270
	5,400	5,500	275
	5,500	5,600	280
	5,600	5,700	285
	5,700	5,800	290
	5,800	5,900	295
	5,900	6,000	300
	6,000	6,100	305
	6,100	6,200	310
	6,200	6,300	315
	6,300	6,400	320
	6,400	6,500	325
	6,500	6,600	330
	6,600	6,700	335
	6,700	6,800	340
	6,800	6,900	345
	6,900	7,000	350
	7,000	7,700	378
	7,700	8,400	406
	8,400	9,100	434
	9,100	9,800	462
	9,800	10,500	490
	10,500	11,200	518
	11,200	11,900	546
	11,900	12,600	574
	12,600	13,300	602

SCHEDULE NO. I. *(continued.)*

Ad valorem Fees.

Value of Suits.		
When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
13,300	14,000	630
14,000	14,700	658
14,700	15,400	686
15,400	16,100	714
16,100	16,800	742
16,800	17,500	770
17,500	18,200	798
18,200	18,900	826
18,900	19,600	854
19,600	20,300	882
20,300	21,000	910
21,000	21,700	938
21,700	22,400	966
22,400	23,100	994
23,100	23,800	1,022
23,800	24,500	1,050
24,500	25,200	1,078
25,200	25,900	1,106
25,900	26,600	1,134
26,600	27,300	1,162
27,300	28,000	1,190
28,000	28,700	1,218
28,700	29,400	1,246
29,400	30,100	1,274
30,100	30,800	1,302
30,800	31,500	1,330
31,500	32,200	1,358
32,200	32,900	1,386
32,900	33,600	1,414
33,600	34,300	1,442
34,300	35,000	1,470
35,000	36,750	1,540
36,750	38,500	1,610
38,500	40,250	1,680
40,250	42,000	1,750
42,000	43,750	1,820
43,750	45,500	1,890
45,500	47,250	1,960
47,250	49,000	2,030

SCHEDULE NO. I.—*(continued.)*

Ad valorem Fees.

Value of Suits.		
When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
49,000	50,750	2,100
50,750	52,500	2,170
52,500	54,250	2,240
54,250	56,000	2,310
56,000	57,750	2,380
57,750	59,500	2,450
59,500	61,250	2,520
61,250	63,000	2,590
63,000	64,750	2,660
64,750	66,500	2,730
66,500	68,250	2,800
68,250	70,000	2,870
70,000	73,500	2,975
73,500	77,000	3,080
77,000	80,500	3,185
80,500	84,000	3,290
84,000	87,500	3,395
87,500	91,000	3,500
91,000	94,500	3,605
94,500	98,000	3,710
98,000	1,01,500	3,815
1,01,500	1,05,000	3,920
1,05,000	1,08,500	4,025
1,08,500	1,12,000	4,130
1,12,000	1,15,500	4,235
1,15,500	1,19,000	4,340
1,19,000	1,22,500	4,445
1,22,500	1,26,000	4,550
1,26,000	1,29,500	4,655
1,29,500	1,33,000	4,760
1,33,000	1,36,500	4,865
1,36,500	1,40,000	4,970
1,40,000	1,47,000	5,180
1,47,000	1,54,000	5,390
1,54,000	1,61,000	5,600
1,61,000	1,68,000	5,810
1,68,000	1,75,000	6,020
1,75,000	1,82,000	6,160
1,82,000	1,89,000	6,300

SCHEDULE NO. I.—*(continued.)*

Ad valorem Fees.

	Value of Suits		
	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	Fee leviable.
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
	1,89,000	1,96,000	6,440
	1,96,000	2,03,000	6,580
	2,03,000	2,10,000	6,720
	2,10,000	2,24,000	7,000
	2,24,000	2,38,000	7,280
	2,38,000	2,52,000	7,560
	2,52,000	2,66,000	7,840
	2,66,000	2,80 000	8,120
	2,80,000	2,94,000	8,400
	2,94,000	3,08,000	8,680
	3,08,000	3,22,000	8,960
	3,22,000	3,36,000	9,240
	3,36,000	3,50,000	9,520
	3,50,000	3,85,000	10,220
	3,85,000	4,20,000	10,920
	4,20,000	4,55,000	11,620
	4,55,000	4,90,000	12,320
	4,90,000	5,25,000	13,020
	5,25,000	5,60,000	13,720
	5,60,000	5,95,000	14,420
	5,95,000	6,30,000	15,120
	6,30,000	6,65,000	15,820
	6,65,000	7,00,000	16,520
	7,00,000	7,35,000	17,220
	7,35,000	7,70,000	17,920
	7,70,000	8,05,000	18,620
	8,05,000	8,40,000	19,320
	8,40,000	...	20,000 (the maximum fee.)

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—*(Concluded).*

Advalorem Fees.

	Value of Suits.		Fee leviable.
	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	
II. Application for review of Judgment if presented within 3 months from the date of the decree.	... ...	... ...	¼ of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal, in a suit for the amount in respect of which review is prayed for, provided the minimum fee shall be 3½ Fs.
III. Application if presented after 3 months from the date of the decree.	... ...	... ...	The fee leviable on the plaint or memo of appeal in a suit for the amount in respect of which review is prayed for.
IV. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court of Justice if presented 6 months after the date of award.	... ...	... ...	Do. on the value of the property awarded.
V. Plaints on specially registered bond under section 35 of Regulation 1 of 1042.	... ...	... ...	¼ of the fee leviable on the amount claimed.

SCHEDULE NO. II.

Fixed Fees.

	High Court.	Zillah or Sessions Court & District or 1st Class Magistrate's Court.	Munsiff's or 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.
	Fans.	Fans.	Fans.
I. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in the following suits:—			
(a) to setaside an award where the subject matter to which it relates is incapable of valuation.			
(b) every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money value the subject matter in dispute and which is not otherwise provided for.	100	100	100
II. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of wife, or for restitution of conjugal rights	70	70	70
III. Criminal appeal not specially exempted ...	7	3½	...
IV. Application for adjournment of hearing in suits	14	7	3½
V. Civil Miscellaneous appeals from orders not otherwise provided for	14	7	...
VI. (a) Vakalutnamahs (civil)	7	3½	3½
(b) Do. (criminal)	3½	3½	3½
VII. Written statements	...	3½	3½
VIII. Application for an authenticated copy of the judgment or order in a civil suit or proceeding	3½	3½	3½
IX. Do. for Do. of decree	3½	3½	3½
X. Application for an authenticated copy of the deposition, report, document, or account or any other paper or papers forming part of the record of a civil suit or proceeding ...	1¾	1¾	1¾
XI. Application for execution of a decree; applications to set aside a sale made in execution of a decree; applications for the release of property from attachment made by third parties, or applications by decree-holder or			

	High Court.	Zillah or Sessions Court & District or 1st Class Magistrate's Court.	Munsiff's or 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.
	Fans.	Fans.	Fans.
purchaser at auction complaining of resistance or obstruction to the delivery of immoveable property and application by a person dispossessed of immoveable property in execution of a decree, praying for restoration of such property	14	7	7
XII. Complaints of the offences of Criminal trespass and defamation, and application to Magistrates to pass orders relative to possession and use of immoveable property ...	...	14	7
XIII. Appeal under the Registration Regulation	...	7	...
XIV. Petitions in Civil proceedings not otherwise provided for, nor specially exempted...	7	3½	3½
XV. Bail or security Bond given under the order of a Civil Court	3½	3½	3½
XVI. Application to file an agreement to refer matters in dispute to arbitration when it is not presented in the course of a suit or appeal	...	50	35
XVII. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court, if presented within 6 months from the date of the award.	...	50	35
XVIII. Application praying the Court to decide certain issues of fact or law, coupled with the agreement that on such decision one of the parties shall pay to the other the amount specified in the petition, or surrender certain property	70	50	35
XIX. Appeals from orders on applications mentioned in articles XVI, XVII and XVIII of this schedule	70	50	...
XX. Applications to the High Court to appoint guardians to minors and other disqualified heirs	70	...	...
XXI. Application to the High Court to revise the proceedings of any Civil Court	14	...	...
XXII. Application to the High Court to revise the proceedings of any Criminal Court ...	7	...	...

DEMARCATION RULES.

Preliminary arrangement.

Before proceeding to start work in a Taluq the Supervisor charged with the duty, should visit the Taluq and see to complete arrangements being made for the requisite supply of stones for boundary and field demarcation. He should meet the Tasildar and the local Proverthicars and also the leading ryots and make them understand the nature of the work to be undertaken and the kind of co-operation expected from them.

2. A general Notification under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar will be issued with an abstract of the Boundary Regulation which the Supervisor should see duly published in the several Proverthies.

3. One or two Deputy Supervisors, with a staff of Demarcators, will then be deputed, whose duty it will be to go over each Proverthy and prepare an eye-sketch shewing the boundaries of the Proverthy, the position of the component Moories and their limits, the divisions into which the Proverthy should be divided, and also the main roads, rivers, channels &c. which skirt or cross the boundary lines.

4. The Tasildar or one of his Sumprethies, and the local Proverthicar and accountant and also those of the adjacent Proverthies should accompany the inspecting officer with the Olugu and other accounts and furnish the necessary information for identifying the boundary lines.

5. If the Proverthy boundary is found to require adjustment in any place, owing to very irregular shape or for the sake of compactness or convenience, a special report should be made of the parts to be added or excluded.

6. Special reports will also be made of cases where the boundary runs over very mountainous or other impracticable ground.

7. These reports must be invariably accompanied by illustrative sketches and must be promptly submitted, so that sanction for transfer of land or deviation from true boundaries may be obtained before demarcation commences.

8. On receipt of Government sanction, a revised sketch will be prepared shewing the amended boundaries.

9. If the Proverthy be within 4 square miles in extent, it will form a village in itself. If more than 4 square miles, it should be divided into two or more villages according to the size.

10. The villages should be so formed that each may have a fair proportion of the population and the cultivated area of the Proverthy, as far as possible, and include entire Moories.

11. The Tasildar and local Proverthicar should, as a rule, be consulted in the forming of villages, and a sketch should be drawn shewing the boundary lines of the villages and the position of the Moories, and at the foot of the sketch, the area of each village, and the population and land revenue should be entered as approximately as possible.

12. The sketch should be forwarded to the Supervisor, who, after verification, will submit it with a report to the Central Office for orders.

Boundary Demarcation.

13. On the sketch being approved, a notice will be published under the signature of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar, or his Deputy in charge of the party, informing the land-holders of the villages formed, and of the date when the demarcation of their properties will commence.

14. The demarcation of the village boundaries will then be proceeded with.

15. Where a free-hold tract belonging to a Jenmy or Chief such as what is termed Desom Olivu, (ദെശം ഒഴിവു) or Adhigarom Olivu, (അധികാരം ഒഴിവു) lies contiguous to a village, the Jenmy or Chief should be communicated with before demarcating that boundary, so that the Jenmy or Chief may be able to depute his agent to represent his interests.

16. Any differences arising regarding the boundary between the village and the free-hold Desom or Adhigarom should be reported for orders, and adjusted under Government sanction, unless the Jenmy or Chief concerned agrees to the boundary in accordance with Government accounts.

17. All tracts recognised as Desa Olivu, or Adhigara Olivu, will be treated as separate villages or circuits, and demarcated in other respects as other properties.

18. Where a village boundary runs over very mountainous or difficult country, and its demarcation would, therefore, entail great labor and cost, the Supervisor, under orders of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar may grant permission to mark a conventional line round such tract of country, but in the case of adjoining free-hold Desoms &c., the true boundary will be invariably demarcated.

19. Granite stones will, in all cases, be used for marking boundaries according to the size and description given in the Appendix.

20. When a flat rock is found conveniently situated, it should be utilized as a boundary station or offset the Shank and the following symbols being used—⊙ Station ⊕ Offset.

21. The cost of station and offset stones planted in connection with private lands, will be charged to the villagers rateably on their land assessment.

22. All station stones must have a plummet hole drilled in the centre of the upper surface, about one inch deep and three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

23. The Shank on the side and the distinguishing mark on the upper surface should be cut not less than a quarter of an inch deep.

24. All stones must be roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top, but it does not matter how rough they are for the remaining portion of their length, as that will be imbedded in the ground.

25. As demarcators are responsible that no stone is found on inspection to be loose, they must take special care that all are properly imbedded, the hole should be made very little larger than the stone, and a small quantity of earth being put in, it must be well tamped from the bottom.

26. No stone should be accepted that is more than one inch smaller than the size ordered.

27. When selecting sites for stations, the Demarcator must see that each station is as far as possible from the one on each side of it, provided both are clearly visible from it, and that no bend on the boundary is more than three chains from the line between any two stations.

28. Every station stone must be on the exact boundary, and, wherever possible at the junction of three field-boundaries.

29. There must be sufficient level space round each station to receive the Theodolite and to enable the Surveyor to use it.

30. When in allowing this space the station stone has to be planted away from the boundary line, on a public road or pathway, the stone should be sunk one inch below the surface and an offset stone set up opposite; the position of the stone being indicated in the sketch.

31. Wherever convenient, an offset stone should take the place of a field stone at the junction of three fields.

32. When the village boundary runs through waste, very few offsets will be required, but when there is cultivation on the boundary, every bend must be marked.

33. When bends on the boundary are very numerous, endeavours should be made to induce the ryots to straighten them, they will thus save themselves the cost of many stones; but unless alteration is actually made, all bends must be marked as laid down in section 32.

34. When demarcating along the banks of rivers, and channels, or the sides of roads, &c., care must be taken that the marks are erected at sufficient distance from the edge to prevent all possibility of their being destroyed. This caution applies specially to stations, which must invariably be in a safe position, and on firm ground.

35. Station sites should, in the first instance, be marked by flags, and offsets by pegs or holes. Orders will then be given for the stones to be brought, and as soon as they have been erected, the Demarcator will go over the lines again and see that the stones are properly imbedded in the right places.

36. No alteration is ever to be made in a line already demarcated in an adjoining village, without the express permission of the Supervisor, who will see, in case he grants the permission, that the completed sketch is also altered.

Forming Divisions.

37. When the boundary has been demarcated, the village will be divided into divisions by check traverse lines through the length of the village, from 20 to 40 chains apart.

38. The said lines must always follow the field boundaries commencing and closing on village boundary stations; they should be marked in the manner most convenient for Survey by Theodolite, and the divisions should be as regular as possible. The rules for the selection of sites for stations &c., on village boundaries apply also to divisions.

39. Large tanks, hills, blocks of jungle and rivers passing through a village will be marked as divisions of the village.

40. Arable waste lands situated in villages and in the midst of cultivated lands, and as such likely to be sought after for cultivation, should be demarcated in fields of two acres if wet, and of four acres if dry.

Other outlying tracts not likely to be readily brought under the plough may be demarcated in blocks of 100 acres or so.

41. When permission has been granted under para 8 to deviate from the exact boundary, the approximate limits will be shewn on sketches by dotted lines and the portion of the excluded tract, belonging to each village will be numbered as one of its divisions.

42. The demarcated divisions will be numbered consecutively, commencing at the north-east or north-west corner.

43. A rough sketch of the village and its divisions and minor circuits will be prepared in pencil when the sites for the marks are selected and inked in as soon as the stones are fixed. The area of each division will be entered under its number.

44. The sketch should be drawn on a scale just large enough to allow of each bend and stone being clearly shewn; it should also show

the approximate position of the village sites and hamlets, chief roads, tanks, rivers and all old boundary marks if any. The sketch must be on good paper of regular shape, and must be kept rolled and not folded.

45. On the upper part of the sketch will be entered the name of the Taluq and Proverthy, number and name of the village and area as per village accounts, also the North point.

46. The number of the stones erected will be given on the sketch in the following tabular form.

	Stations.	Offsets.
Erected before on the side of village	20	102
Do.	24	130
Now erected in	118	496
Total.........	162	728
On Division boundaries... ...	322	1,561

47. The numbers and names of exterior adjacent villages will be entered, and in the lower right hand corner the Demarcator's and Deputy Supervisor's signature, with dates of commencement, completion and inspection.

48. A duplicate copy of the sketch must be prepared and sent to the Deputy Supervisor as soon as the last stone has been erected.

49. The Boundary Demarcators and the Deputy Supervisors must use their best endeavours to induce villagers to have all the necessary field-stones ready before field demarcation commences; the number in readiness will be regularly noted in the weekly reports of work.

50. They will also explain to the land-holders all that will be required of them, and give them any information they may ask for regarding demarcation.

FIELD DEMARCATION.

51. When a village is laid out in divisions and the boundary marks are set up the village will be assigned for field-Demarcation to one or more Demarcators. If more than one be employed, they will be set to work in different divisions in the order in which they are numbered in the sketch.

52. The Demarcators will carry on their work under the direction of Deputy Supervisors and Supervisors in the proportion of 4 of the former and 2 of the latter to every 32 Demarcators.

53. Each Demarcator will be furnished with a copy of the sketch showing village and division boundaries—and printed form of the Field Register. For using the Sketch and the Register the Demarcator will be guided by the detailed instructions laid down under appropriate headings.

54. As soon as the Demarcator arrives at the village, his first duty will be to send to the Supervisor a special report regarding the supply of stones ready, the presence of Proverthy officials and land-holders or any other circumstances likely to affect progress of work. Unless this report is sent, excuses for delay made afterwards will not be accepted.

55. The Demarcator must always be accompanied by a Proverthy accountant with Olugu and other accounts and by the owner of the properties he is demarcating. Wherever possible two or three intelligent and respectable ryots well acquainted with the locality should also be in attendance.

56. If, owing to several Demarcators being at work in the same village or in the different villages of the Proverthy, the number of accountants of the Proverthy be insufficient to meet the requirements, arrangements should be previously made with the Tahsildars to supplement them by others drawn from the neighbouring Proverthies.

57. Where a division is mixed up of paddy lands and gardens, the Demarcator will, as a rule, deal with the properties of one description first—(wet or dry cultivation) and then with those of the other.

58. The Demarcator must be careful that timely notice is invariably given to all persons whose attendance he may require; he should daily ascertain the names of the proprietors or occupants of the lands he has to demarcate next day, and issue written notices to be served on them.

59. He should, as a rule, plant stones as he proceeds, but if he cannot easily do so, he will, in the first instance, mark out the field boundaries with pegs, making his sketch and filling up his Register; the pegs should be replaced by stones without delay.

60. If possible all the stones in one division should be erected before the demarcation of the next one commences; in no case should more than two divisions assigned to one and the same Demarcator be allowed to remain incomplete at the same time.

61. Every piece of land that cannot be measured by chain in triangles, must, as a rule, be demarcated as a minor circuit; if less than about 50 acres, such circuit may be included in the same division with measurable fields; if more, it should be treated as a separate division, in either case a separate field number will be assigned to it.

Village sites, freehold Desoms, large tracts of waste land, tanks &c., will be treated under this para.

62. When there is only one such piece of land of less than 10 acres within a division, or several small pieces aggregating less than 10 acres and the boundaries of such pieces are not very irregular, they need not be marked as minor circuits, but can be left to be dealt with by the Surveyor.

63. All fields which have to be treated as circuits having been demarcated as such the remaining fields in the village will be marked with ordinary field stones for chain measurement only.

64. In marking out fields existing boundaries must be adhered to and all bends marked except such as are within 10 links from a line between the marks on each side where the land is valuable or 20 links in dry land of little value.

65. When these small bends between two corners are not marked, care should be taken that the corner stones are so placed that an equal quantity of land is given and taken on both sides of the line.

66. When field boundaries are found to be very crooked, every endeavour should be made to induce land-holders to consent to their being rectified; it must be explained that the saving in stones will be very great, and that they can lose nothing, because, just as much will be added to each field as is taken away from it.

67. If ryots agree to straighten their boundaries, they must demolish the old and set up the new banks at once; unless they do this, the field boundaries will have to be marked as they exist; in no case

is any bend beyond the limits prescribed in section 64 to be ignored on the plea that the ryots will form the new banks after the marks have been put in.

68. A sketch showing every rectified boundary will be entered in the village Agreement book.

69. The signatures of the land-holders interested will in each case be entered and the Supervisor when testing work will himself see all the straightened boundaries, and note whether the bends have been properly equalized and substantial bunds raised in accordance with the sketch.

70. When there are banks or hedges between adjacent fields, the centre of these will, as a rule, be considered the boundary; in some cases the whole of the hedge &c., may belong to the holder of one of the fields, it must then be included in that field.

71. When village roads, cart tracks or channels divide fields, they will, if more than about 15 feet wide, be demarcated as separate numbers; when less, they will be included in either of the adjoining fields. The same rule applies when the road or channel runs through a field.

NOTE. A width of 10 Feet is allowed as the minimum for cusbah alone.

72. Care should be taken to leave sufficient width for village roads, also that public land set apart for burial grounds, market places, topes, village sites &c. is not encroached on. Where no proper title can be shown, the land in question must be marked out with the Puramboke.

73. Unprofitable land such as masses of rock, streams &c., which are included in a land-holder's property must, if he wishes, be included in his field by the demarcator, but any such piece of land, of greater extent than half an acre (or in the case of large fields more than one-fifth of the area of the field) may, at the ryot's request, be marked out and registered as a separate field; when this is not done the owner of the field will sign an entry in the Agreement book to the effect that the unprofitable land was included at his request.

74. When the patches of unculturable land in a Putta field are very small, and much scattered, they need not be noted by the Demarcator, such cases will be considered by the Settlement Officer when classifying the fields.

75. In demarcating the boundaries of Government roads, channels, tanks or other public works in the charge of the D. P. W., the Demarcator will be guided by the boundary marks erected by the D. P. W. Where such marks do not exist, the walls or fences of adjacent private properties, or the limits of present cultivation will be taken as the boundary line.

76. In doubtful cases notice must be sent through the Supervisor to the Overseer or other subordinate of D. P. W., in charge to attend and point out the boundaries. If there is anyconsiderable difference between the line pointed out by the Public Works Officer and by the ryots, the matter must be reported for orders.

77. In cases of other channels, tanks &c, of public utility, the stones should be placed not nearer than 6 feet from the foot of the slope of the sides where they form detached bunds or embankments. Where a ryot objects to the allowing of this margin on the ground of long possession of the land, his adjacent land will be measured out with reference to the accounts, and the boundary line demarcated acccordingly.

78. Where public lanes or pathways are encroached upon and included in adjacent properties, their limits will be ascertained with reference to the accounts and demarcated as separate numbers or not as laid down in section 71.

79. In cases where the lanes have been planted and long enjoyed, or where the ryots concerned object to giving them up, they should be demarcated along with the properties in which they are included and should be indicated in the Sketch and Register by distinguishing letters.

80. Where small detached pieces of cultivation are found to exist within the village site, or in tank-beds or forest blocks, orders must be applied for, the exact position, extent, &c., being given.

81. The supervising officer will, in such cases, use his discretion in directing that the fields be marked under the ordinary rules as minor circuits, or that they be omitted by the Demarcator, or that they be marked as fields only, for measurement by chain; his decision will depend upon the extent and value of the land, the comparative difficulty and cost of survey, the permanency of the cultivation, and the probability of the surrounding lands being afterwards taken up.

82. In important cases where there is a great deal of this scattered cultivation, the orders of the Settlement Dewan Peishcar must be applied for.

83. All permanently established cultivation in tank or river beds should be marked out; fields that are regularly submerged should be included in the tank or river division; if the holders of land within the bed of a tank wish to give it up and sign a statement to that effect in the Agreement book, the land need not be marked out. Unregistered land in the water-spread of a tank is in no case to be demarcated in fields.

Revenue fields how to be dealt with.

84. A revenue field is a piece of land which bears a separate number or name in the present accounts whether assessed to or exempted from public revenue.

85. As a rule each Revenue field will form a Survey field. This rule should be strictly observed except as below:—

Exception I. Two or more contiguous fields owned by the same ryot may be clubbed into one Survey field, subject to the following conditions:—

1st. The Revenue fields so clubbed must all be of the same description, wet or dry, ('Dry' includes gardens).

2nd. They must all be of the same tenure.

3rd. The Revenue fields so clubbed must not exceed in the aggregate 2 acres if wet land, and 4 acres if garden or dry.

4th. They must not differ perceptibly in quality of soil.

5th. They must not be situated in strikingly higher and lower levels. For instance, there may be paddy lands on the slope of a hill and others in the flat of the valley some feet below; such lands ought never to be mixed up in one Survey number.

6th. If wet lands, the included Revenue fields should all be either single crop or double crop lands.

7th. There must not be any difference in regard to the source of irrigation.

For example—a land under a rain fed tank must not be clubbed with one under river-irrigation or a field under one tank or channel with that under another.

8th. They must all be in a compact block not severed by public roads, rivers, or channels.

9th. If the lands to be dealt with be garden lands, planted and non-planted properties, differently assessable, the former with tree-rates, and the latter with ground tax, must not be included in the same Survey number.

EXCEPTION II. Government gardens, sites of Palace buildings, Public offices, Government Schools, Satrams, Travellers' Bungalows, Military Stations &c., will in each case be demarcated together, though the lands comprised may be of different numbers and even of different tenures.

So also the Revenue fields included in village sites, free-hold Desoms &c. which under para 61 will form minor circuits.

EXCEPTION III. Fields occupying the banks of rivers, channels, tanks, &c., mentioned in paras 75 and 77 must be marked out with the Puramboke, being included with the said rivers, channels &c.

In every such case a remark will be entered in the Register noting the Revenue numbers, the name of the owner, and the existence of taxable trees if any. The position of the property will be indicated in the sketch.

EXCEPTION IV. Where a Revenue number occupies a small area below 5 cents as a bund, cultivator's lodge &c. in the midst of paddy lands, it will be clubbed with the adjacent property of the owner if he has any, or with that of another, whatever may be the tenure. In the former case, if the area is planted, it will have a distinguishing letter, with the particulars entered in the Register. In the latter case, the same rule will be followed, whether the land forms a plantation or not.

EXCEPTION V. Where an area of paddy cultivation containing more than 5 cents is situated in the midst of a garden, it will be included in the same Survey number with that garden and be distinguished by a letter as in the preceding para.

EXCEPTION VI. There may be cases in which the site of a house or other building includes portions of two or more properties of different tenures. In such cases the included properties may be demarcated together, the area not built upon belonging to each tenure being ascertained and specified by a letter and particulars entered in the Register.

86. Except as above specified no fields of different tenures should be clubbed together in the same Survey number.

87. Sometimes it so happens that such fields in the occupation of a ryot lie mixed up together withont any land-marks to identify them. It will be the duty of the Demarcator to separate and mark out each tenure with reference to the accounts. The rule to be followed is to ascertain, by actual measurement, the area in Parahs of the whole block and then to divide it proportionately according to the number of Parahs entered in the accounts for the several tenures.

Thus—suppose No. 7 Pandara Otti, and No. 8 Erayali, entered in the accounts as 1 and 3 Parahs respectively, are found mixed up together. By actual measurement the whole area contains, say, 6 Parahs. Then $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of this entire area will be marked out for Nos. 7 and 8 respectively.

88. No Revenue field, however large, will be sub-divided except in the following cases :—

EXCEPTION I. Where a Revenue field is partitioned among the different individuals, each holding his share as a distinct property by right of inheritance, sale or otherwise, every such portion must be demarcated as a separate number.

Where the divisions lie undefined on the ground, the limits of each will be marked as the owners may point out by common consent.

Any portion of a field, held on mortgage or other revocable title, must not be separately demarcated, but will be included in the same Survey number with the portion retained by the owner, the fact of separate possession alone being entered in the Register.

Where the owners do not desire to have their shares separated and consent to hold them jointly, they will be demarcated together, the names of the several *joint owners* being entered in the Register, with particulars as to the proportion of the shares if this be known.

EXCEPTION II. Where paddy land forming an entire Revenue field is partly converted into a *plantation*, the part so converted will be separately demarcated if it is of measurable size and has taxable trees.

Otherwise both parts will be demarcated together and distinguished by letters.

The same rule will apply to garden land partly converted into paddy cultivation.

89. Occupied lands not yet brought to account and assessed to Government revenue will be considered as Puthuvals.

Puthuvals.

90. Such Puthuval lands shall be demarcated according to existing occupancy subject to the rules laid down in para 85.

91. Puthuval plantations occupying the banks of rivers, channels &c. will be dealt with according to the rules contained in para 85 Exception III.

NOTE.—The trees only will be registered and not the ground on which they stand. Whether the trees are bearing or below bearing age will be mentioned in the remark column of the Register.

92. If any portions of such banks &c. being public property, be taken up or occupied in view to cultivation, and the holders want such portions to be demarcated, demarcation will, as a rule, be refused and the lands restored to the banks.

93. Any cases of doubt or dispute will be specially reported for orders.

94. Special care is necessary in demarcating registered properties bordering on waste lands, public roads, banks of rivers, &c. belonging to Government. The Demarcator should see, by actual measurement, and with reference to accounts, whether any encroachments have been made.

Encroachments on Government land.

95. Where evident encroachment exists, and where the encroached part is within a width of 15 feet, and has an area above 1 and below 25 cents, it will be demarcated with the property to which it is added and will be marked by a letter.

96. Where the encroached land is above this width and size, it will be separately demarcated.

97. Any area measuring one cent or below need not be noticed at all.

98. If, in any case, it is found necessary or proper, in the interests of Government, or of the public, that the encroached land should be restored, and if the ryot concerned consents to give it up, the restoration should be effected before demarcation. Otherwise the matter should be specially reported for orders.

99. Care is likewise necessary in demarcating lands which were once private properties, but now unoccupied and lying waste, having reverted to Government by relinquishment or other causes.

100. If it is found, with reference to the accounts, and by actual measurement, that any such land has been encroached upon by an adjacent land-owner, restoration should be effected before demarcation.

101. If the adjacent land-owner concerned, objects to the restoration, the demarcation may be made according to present possession. But in the Register, the Revenue number of the property to which the encroached part is added must be coupled with the number of the property encroached upon, and particulars entered in the Remark column for identification of the part.

102. Corresponding remarks will be entered opposite the encroached property to account for the loss occasioned by the encroachment.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

103. The disputes likely to arise in the course of demarcation may be generally in respect of two neighbouring Revenue fields having no distinct boundaries between them, or of a single field sub-divided where the sub-divisions are not defined on the ground.

104. In the former case the Village accounts will guide the determining of the boundary line. In the latter case the express terms on which the sub-division is made will help the adjustment of the dispute.

105. The demarcator should use every endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement, and with tact on his part, this can generally be done.

106. Cases so adjusted will be entered in the Agreement book then and there and the signature of the parties taken.

107. When contending parties fail to come to any agreement, the Supervisor must be informed and he or his Deputy will, after due enquiry on the spot, submit a report in the prescribed form to the Officer empowered to decide such cases.

108. It may sometimes happen that a party may dispute the correctness of an existing boundary, and require it to be re-adjusted, but it shall be the duty of the Demarcator to respect present possession and to decline to enter into any investigation of rights.

109. Possession, where it is clear, should be maintained, and one party should not be allowed to disturb the undisputed possession of another. Advantage, in fact, should not be allowed to be taken of the demarcation to get up new disputes, and all attempts of this nature must be discountenanced.

SKETCHES.

110. When the field demarcator receives a copy of the sketch of village and division boundaries alluded to in para 53, he will copy each division on a larger scale on a separate paper and enter in it the boundaries of the fields he demarcates.

111. Fields must be consecutively numbered throughout a village the divisions being taken up in the order in which they have been numbered by the Boundary Demarcator. It will be found convenient to assign to each field a divisional number (in pencil) in the first instance, and to fill in the general village number when all the fields have been demarcated.

112. Sketches must be neatly drawn on a scale sufficiently large to admit of every bend being clearly shewn; where fields are of moderate size, (3 or 4 acres each) a square inch should represent about an acre; the lines will be inked as soon as the stones have been erected and not before; every demarcation mark will be represented in the manner ordered.

113. At the head of the sketch, the name of the Taluq, number and name of the village, number and area of the division and number of field stones will be entered, the numbers and names of adjoining villages or the numbers of adjacent divisions and fields must also be given.

114. The Demarcator must sign each sketch in the lower corner and enter date of commencement, and completion of the division; nothing else should be entered on the sketch.

115. When roads or channels, or other public property, have not been separately marked, their position will be shown on the sketch.

Field Register.

116. Registers must be filled in along with the sketches.

117. Column 1 of the Register will be left blank and filled after the whole village has been demarcated.

Column 1.

118. In Column 2 the division numbers corresponding to those in the sketches will be entered as each field is demarcated. They will be written first in pencil.

Column 2.

119. In Column 3 the name of the field should also be entered under each Revenue number, there being no separate column for names.

Column 3.

Where a field has no Ayacut number, the Puthuval number if it is registered property, will be entered; otherwise, no number will be entered in the column.

The Registry for Puthuval properties may not be available to the Demarcator on the spot. But he can easily ascertain from the village accountant and the owner whether the property is registered and tax-paying or not and according to the information he may obtain, he will note in the Remark Column 'registered' or 'not registered.'

In cases of doubt he will enter the words 'to be ascertained.'

As the demarcation of each division is completed, if not before, the numbers as per Puthuval Registry should all be filled in with the assistance of village accountants.

All the old Ayacut (Paimash) numbers must be accounted for in the Register and entered opposite the Survey numbers in which they are included; and where portions of an old number are included in several Survey fields the approximate area of each such portion should be entered opposite its proper Survey number.

120. Under the head 'tenure' in column 4; only the tenures as per Government Olugu accounts should be entered; as 'Pandara Pattom' 'Otti,' 'Adima,' Anubhogam,' Kudijenmum,' Nilampalam,' and similar tenures of Jenmom properties under Devaswom, Brahmaswom &c.

Column 4.

Suppose, certain land is entered in the account as 'Athyaramadham Otti' this means a tenure, and should be entered in Column 4. 'Athyaramadham' should not be taken as the actual owner and entered in Column 7 as Register holder.

Sometimes a certain tenure as given in the accounts may have been subsequently converted into some other tenure. If this conversion be known the altered tenure should be entered and not the one in the Ayacut. The fact of conversion and the Ayacut tenure will be noted in the Remarks.

121. The description of wet, dry or garden in respect of any property (column 5) should have sole reference to its present condition.

Column 5.

A property originally wet, but now turned into garden, will be entered as garden land and *vice versa*, a note being made in the remark column as to the fact of the change.

122. The head 'cultivated' (column 6) will include (1) all registered properties tax-paying and tax-free (2) all non-registered properties, Puthuvals liable to Government tax.

Column 6.

Note.—There may be registered properties lying uncultivated for a long period owing to their being cut up by new roads, breaches, or other causes; but the tax may still be levied. Such lands must be entered as 'cultivated' with particulars in the remark column describing the present condition.

Non-registered property (Puthuval land) may have no cultivation of any kind properly so called; but may be occupied by houses or enclosed or appropriated as building sites. Such lands will fall under this heading 'cultivated.'

'Culturable' and 'unculturable' will embrace all unoccupied Government wastes, 'Nirthal' or relinquished lands and also wastes and jungles belonging to Dewaswom or Brahmaswom or other Jenmies.

Lands that are capable of being cultivated will be entered as 'culturable.' Forests, rocky and stony tracts, sandy wastes as those on the seacoast, lands encroached upon by backwaters, rivers &c. will fall under the head 'unculturable.'

In regard to 'Nirthal' lands and others once under cultivation, the length of time they have been lying waste will be stated in the Remark column if the fact be ascertainable. Otherwise a general remark 'lying waste from time immemorial' will suffice.

123. In filling Column 7 the current Thundaper or rent-roll should be relied on more than the old Ayacut as the property may have changed hands since. The Proverthy accountant ought to be able to say who the Thundaper holder is in respect of each property. Perhaps the present occupant, if he be not the Thundaper-holder himself may be able to furnish the information and the Thundaper accounts which should always be with the Proverthy Pillay, may be referred to for verification.

Column 7.

Attention should always be directed to transfers of registry finally decided under the Pokuvaravoo Rules, and the entry should be made in accordance with such transfers. A statement of these transfers should be previously prepared and be with the accountant ready for guidance and reference.

It is only as the last resort that the Ayacut name should be used, that is—failing all information as to the present proprietor.

For Puthuvals not yet brought to account no name will of course be entered in Column 7.

124. The occupant of a property may be the Thundaper-holder himself or one who has succeeded to his full right by inheritance, purchase, gift &c. or he may be a mortgagee or Otti-holder.

Column 8.

But a mere Pathivarakaren or Pautakaren can never be entered as occupant.

When the occupant is other than the individual whose name is entered in Column 7, particulars will be given in the Remark column as to the nature of the occupancy.

125. Column 9 will be filled by entering the number of Parahs for paddy lands and dimensions for gardens as per accounts, and the corresponding figures in acreage.

Column 9.

In converting Parahs into acreage the calculation should be made with reference to the number of square rods (a rod being 10 English feet) fixed as the prevailing equivalent for a Parah in each locality.

When the Parah unit is found to vary, 10 cents will be taken to be equal to a Parah.

The demarcator will note at the foot of the Register the equivalent he has taken for the Parah in making his calculation.

In regard to registered Puthuvals, the Olugu accounts of which are not forthcoming, non-registered Puthuvals, and waste lands of ordinary size, the acreage will be ascertained by actual measurement with the rod.

In the case of large areas of waste land a rough estimate of the extent should be made by measuring any two of the adjacent sides.

126. In preparing these Registers the greatest care is necessary; the required information will be obtained from the Proverthy accountant and the entries made in the field; in any doubtful cases, pains should be taken to verify the accountant's statements.

127. At the foot of each division the number of fields in it and their area will be given and at the end of the Register a statistical table in the form ordered will be filled in.

128. When part of a river, range of hills, or forest has been excluded from the demarcated boundary, the fact should be noted opposite the division number assigned to such tract, and the approximate area of the excluded portion added to the Village area.

129. The Demarcator will initial every page of the field Register and the last page will bear his signature and that of his Deputy Supervisor, Supervisor and proverthy officials.

130. In preparing Sketches and field Registers, special attention should be paid to the general rule regarding erasures; as entries are all first made in pencil, there should be very few corrections, and when absolutely necessary they should be so made that the original entries remain distinctly visible. In every case the initials of the persons signing the Sketch or Register must be attached.

SUPPLY OF STONES.

131. Depôts will be opened at one or two centres conveniently situated in respect of all the villages of the Proverthy from which stones will be supplied both for Government purposes and to such ryots as may be desirous of purchasing them at the contract rates for the demarcation of their own properties.

132. A Proverthy Subordinate will be in charge of the Depôts whose duty it will be to examine the stones as they are delivered by contractors and pass such as are of the size and description according to samples.

133. The stones wanted for Government purposes shall be supplied on indents given by the Demarcator according to prescribed Form and the charges of conveying them to the places indicated in the indents will be defrayed by the Proverthicar from public funds deposited with him under Government orders.

134. The stones for Government purposes will include village and division boundary station stones and offsets which have to be planted where no private properties exist and field stones for marking Government gardens and otoer properties of the class mentioned in Para 85 Exception II.

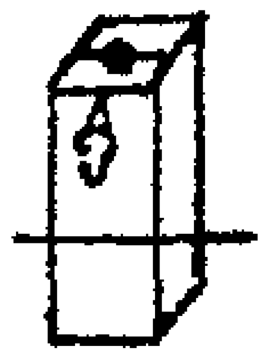
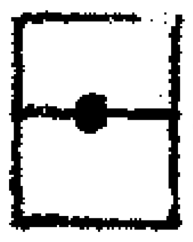
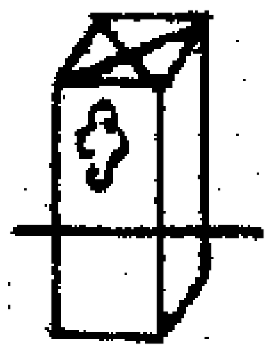
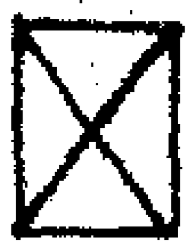
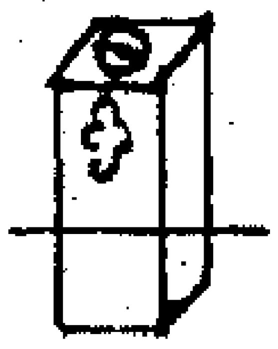
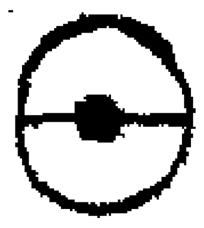
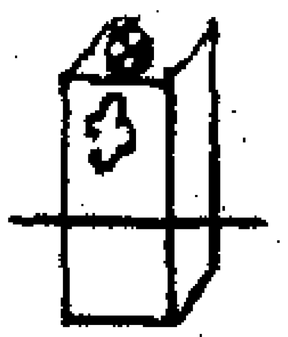
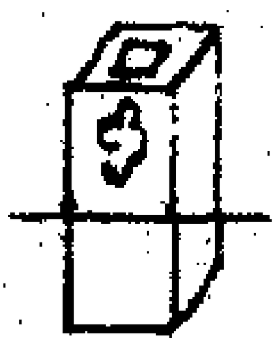
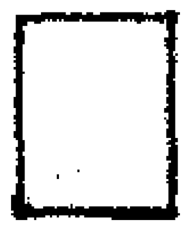
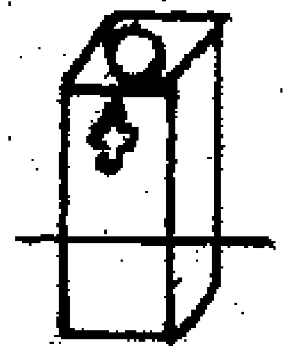
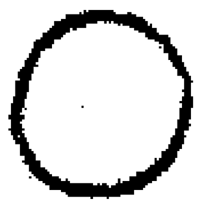
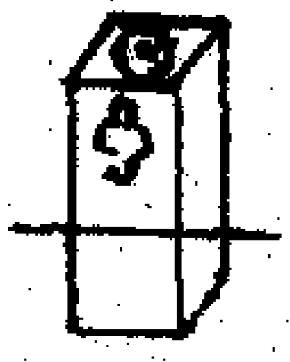
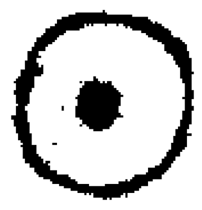
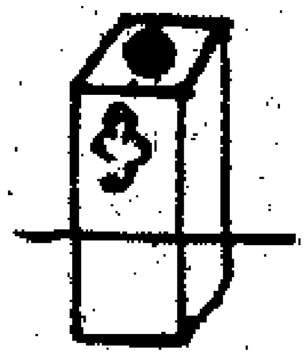
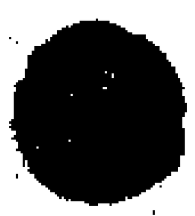
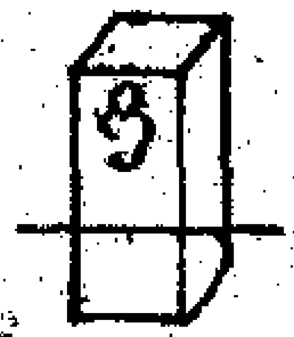
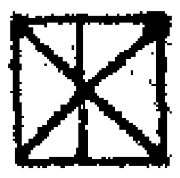
135. When stones have to be supplied from Government stores the cost of which is chargeable to private individuals under section V of Regulation III of 1058 separate indents will be necessary.

136. Indents for stones must be sent in duplicate.

137. The person in charge of the Depôt will enter the number supplied in both copies of the indent and return one to the Demarcator who will then sign the receipt form at the foot and forward the indent to the Central Office with his Weekly Report.

APPENDIX.

STONES USED FOR DEMARCATION.

Sketch of st. Imbedded."	DESCRIPTION.	SIZE.	SYMBOLS.
	Village boundary Station... For back water	3'x9"x9" 5'x1'x1'	
	* For trijunctions.	Do.	
	Division boundary Station. For back water.. ...	2½'x9"x6" 4'x9"x9"	
	For trijunctions	Do.	
	Village boundary offset ... For back water.. ...	2'x6"x6" 3½'x9"x6"	
	Division boundary offset ... For back water	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	Minor circuit Station. ... For back water	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	Minor circuit offset ... ... For back water	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
	Field Stone ... ... For back water	2'x6"x6" 3'x6"x6"	
* For four-junctions...			
N.B. All stones to be firmly imbedded two thirds of their length.			

J.J.V.

138. Where any charges for cooly labor have to be incurred for planting the stones, the Demarcator shall send a requisition to the Proverthicar who will meet the same or otherwise arrange for the planting of the stones.

139. In case any charges are incurred for cooly labor, the Proverthicar shall send a Bill under his signature to the Demarcator who will counter-sign and forward it to the office through the Supervisor.

140. A duplicate copy of the Bill shall be kept on the Proverthy records.

141. At the end of each month, the Proverthicar shall send all the indents received by the Depôt official and Bills for cooly charges incurred during the month through the Taluq Cutcherry to the Settlement Office with a statement of the number of stones in hand.

Rules framed under section IX of Regulation I of 1060 *and passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 24th Coombhum* 1060.

1. Kunhi Ramen Nair, Puisne Justice of the High Court shall act as President of the Commission.

2. It will be the duty of the President (a) to fix the time and place for the meeting of the Commission (b) to regulate the conduct of business at such meetings (c) to superintend the working of the ministerial establishment attached to the Commission (d) to pay the reasonable expenses of any witness summoned to give evidence or produce documents whenever such payment may be considered necessary and (e) to act generally as adviser of the Commission on all matters of form and detail.

3. Any two members of the Commission, one of whom shall be an official member, shall ordinarily constitute a quoram.

Provided that the final resolution and report of the Commission shall be discussed and passed at meetings at which all the Commissioners are present, and provided further that in any special case the President or other official member may, with the concurrence of the other members of the Commission, proceed to any particular place or places and there examine and record evidence touching any matter falling within the province of the Commission.

4. The duties of the President shall in his absence devolve upon the remaining official member of the Commission.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances for officers in the Judicial Department, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 20th March 1886.

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Judges and Munsiffs, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided, that in the case of Zillah Judges and Munsiffs, the leave taken without previous reference to the High Court under this para, shall not exceed 5 days at a time, and intimation of the fact shall be given to the High Court, immediately on the officers' return to duty from casual leave.

2. Judges or their subordinates who, with the previous sanction of superior authority, remain on duty at their stations during the annual recess of the Courts, shall be entitled to privilege leave (leave with full pay) for such period of the vacation as they have been on duty at the station. This may be allowed to accumulate but not to more than three months. The whole or any part of such leave may be granted, subject to the exigencies of the public service, when the officer seeking it has not for six months previously been absent on privilege leave.

The High Court will report to Government from time to time the names of the Judges remaining on duty at their stations during the vacation. No more than one Judge shall so remain on duty at a time.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of 6 years, shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on one-half of their substantive pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave, during the whole service of an officer, shall not exceed one year.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a surgeon, assistant surgeon or apothecary, or when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding three years at a time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 18 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half, and during the remaining 18 months to one-fourth, of his substantive pay.

5. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another, without the special sanction of Government, except in case of sickness.

6. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

7. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of heads of Departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year during the whole period of their service.

8. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed, without loss of pay, joining time as follows :—

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day.

Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

9. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without special order of Government.

10. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance, and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be entitled to privilege leave, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than 6 months' sick leave with allowances.

12. The authority which is competent to fill the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided that the High Court may, under these rules, grant leave to district Munsiffs and Judicial Ministerial servants whose salary exceeds

Rs. 30 per mensem, for a term not exceeding one month, and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

13. Without the special sanction of Government, no arrangements to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant, shall be made, which shall subject the Government to *additional expense.*

14. The person appointed to act, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he holds no permanent appointment, he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

15. An application for leave must be submitted through the immediate superior to the authority which is competent, under rule 12, to grant the leave. It must state, with full particulars, the nature of the leave solicited, the claims of the applicant to such leave, and the reasons for applying for the same.

16. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules under Section II of Regulation IV of 1061 *sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the* 15*th June* 1886.

1. Decrees intended for execution in British India must be sent to the District Courts in British India within whose Jurisdiction the judgment debtor resides or holds property; but not to the Courts of subordinate Judges or Munsiffs, although the debtor may reside or hold property within the local Jurisdiction of such subordinate Judge or Munsiff.

2. The following papers must be sent to British Courts when decrees are transferred to them for execution.

(a) Copy of the decree.

(b) an English translation of the decree, if in Malayalam, certified as "true translation" under the signature and seal of the Judge of the Zilla Court by or through whom such decree is sent to British Courts.

(c) A certificate, with an English translation, duly certified as aforesaid setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within Travancore, or where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained, and what part of the decree remains unexecuted.

(d) A copy of any order, with an English translation thereof, for the execution of the decree, and, if no such order had been passed, a certificate to that effect, with an English translation thereof.

(3) Zillah Judges are alone competent to send decrees to British Courts for execution, whether passed by themselves, or by any other Court either co-ordinate with, or subordinate to them.

4. Whenever a Munsiff or 2nd or additional Judge of a Zillah has to send a decree for execution in British India, he shall send the papers mentioned in Rule 2 to the Zillah Judge who shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 5, forward them to the District Court in British India in whose Jurisdiction the Judgment debtor resides or holds property.

5. In the case of decrees passed by Munsiffs and proposed to be sent to British India for execution, it shall be the duty of the Zillah Judge to countersign such decrees after satisfying himself that they have been properly drawn up. Should the Judge have any reason for suspecting that the decree has been obtained by any fraud or undue influence, he will, at once, report the matter for the orders of the High Court. No decree of a Munsiff's Court shall be sent to British India for execution, without being countersigned by the Judge of the Zillah to whom the Munsiff, who passed the decree, is subordinate.

6. In the certificate sent to British Courts under clause (c) of Rule 2, a full statement of the judgment debt due, inclusive of interest, according to the law in force in Travancore, shall be stated so that the British courts may have nothing to do but issue execution for the amount stated in the certificate.

7. When a decree sent for execution to British India is silent as to the rate and maximum amount of further interest recoverable under it, the Zillah Judge shall append to it, under his signature, the following note in English.

"According to the laws of Travancore (a) every judgment debt carries interest at 6 per cent per annum and (b) the maximum amount of further interest awardable on the judgment debt does not exceed one-half of the principal amount in cases of contract, and one-half of the judgment debt in other cases."

8. If the amount of the decree is expressed in Travancore currency, its equivalent in British currency should be stated in a foot note authenticated by the Zillah Judge.

9. In these rules, the words "Zillah Judge" mean 1st Judge of a Zillah where there are more than one Judge in a Zillah Court; and "District Court" include the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta in respect of decrees to be executed within the ordinary original jurisdiction of those High Courts.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section I of Regulation IV of 1061 it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that from and after this date the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and in the Native State of Cochin may be executed in Travancore as if they had been made by the Courts of Travancore.

Huzur Cutchery,
Trevandrum,
1st July 1886.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL RATES &c.,

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID POSTAGE RATES.

Post-Cards.	Letters.			Ordinary News-papers and Book and Pattern packets.		Privileged Newspapers.			Parcels.		
Each.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Exceeding 3 tolas but not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	annas.	annas.
¼	½	1	1	½	½	¼	½	½	4	8	4

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or book or pattern packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter, or book or pattern packet—double the deficiency.
For an insufficiently paid or an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate. (Partial prepayment of ordinary parcels cannot be recognised.)

SPECIAL RATES FOR REGISTRATION &c.

	Annas
Registration Fee, to be prepaid by *stamps*—	
Each article	2
Acknowledgment of Receipt from Addressee, to be prepaid by *stamps* in the case of Registered Letters, and in *cash* in the case of Parcels	1
Insurance Fee, to be prepaid by *stamps* in the case of Letters and in *cash* in the case of Parcels—	
When the value certified does not exceed Rs. 50	2
Ditto ditto ditto ... ,, 100	4
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof...	4
Value-payable Commission (deducted from amount paid to sender)—	
When the value does not exceed ...Rs. 10	2
Ditto ditto ... ... ,, 25	4
For every additional Rs 25 or fraction thereof ...	4
Money Order Commission, to be prepaid in *cash*—	
On sums not exceeding ... ...Rs. 10	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding... ... ... ,, 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof ...	4
Certificate of Posting, to be prepaid by *stamps* on the form presented.—	
Each article	½

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

HEAVY TYPE DENOTES COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT.

Certificate of posting—for each article ½ anna.

Registration is available for a prepaid article of any class addressed to a Union Country (but see exceptions in list below), and in some cases for prepaid letters (but letters only) addressed to Non-Union Countries; the registration fee (to be prepaid by stamps) is 2 ans. in all cases.

The acknowledgment fee (to be prepaid by stamps), for registered articles addressed to Union Countries, is two annas. For articles addressed to Non-Union Countries acknowledgments cannot be obtained.

Prepayment of Newspapers, sent at Newspaper rates, is compulsory. Legal or commercial documents addressed to Union Countries must be prepaid to the extent of two annas at least, and printed papers, books and samples to the extent of one anna, or they will not be forwarded (unless addressed to the United Kingdom).

	Maximum. Size.	Maximum. Weight	
Samples	8 × 4 × 2 inches	8 oz.	Except for the United Kingdom, Australasian or Cape Colonies to which the limit is 5 lbs.
Printed Papers, Legal or Commercial Documents	2 × 1 × 1 feet	4 lb. 6 oz.	

	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each Post-card. Single.	Each Post-card. Reply.	Printed Papers including Books &c. Each Newspaper per 4 oz.	Printed Papers including Books &c. Each Packet per 2 oz.	Legal and Commercial Documents. Each Packet. Not exceeding 4 oz.	Legal and Commercial Documents. Each Packet. Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples Each Packet. Per 2 oz.
	Ans.	As.	As.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	As.
To the United Kingdom, *viâ Brindisi* …	4½	**1½**	3	**1½**	1½	3	1½	1½
To any other Union Country (see list at foot) *viâ Brindisi* through the United Kingdom…	4½	**1½**	3	**1½**	1½	3	1½	1¼
Ditto (except Ceylon and Persia) when sent by any other route …	3	**1½**	3	**1**	1	2	1	1
Ceylon, by *French Packet* through *Colombo* or by *P. & O. Steamer* …	3	**1½**	3	**1**	1	2	1	1
Do by *Indian Packet* or *Land Post* (no Book or other Packets sent by Land Post) …	**2**	**1½**	3	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**
Persia …	2	**1½**	3	**1**	1	2	1	1
Australasian Colonies *(Non-Union)*…	6	…	…	**1**	**1½**	3	1½	1½
Cape of Good Hope, Natal *(Non-Union) viâ Brindisi* through the United Kingdom …	9	…	…	**2**	**2**	4	2	2
Do. *viâ Aden* and *Zanzibar* …	8	…	…	**1**	**1½**	3	1½	1½

List of Union Countries.

Aden.	Guiana.	Peru.
Argentine Republic.	Hawai.	Portugal.
Austria.	Hayti.	Portuguese Colonies
Belgium.	Heligoland.	Roumania.
* Berbera.	Hodeida.	Russia.
Bermuda.	Holand.	St. Domingo.
Brazil.	Honduras.	Salvador.
Bulgaria.	Hungary.	Servia.
Canada.	India.	Seychelles.
Ceylon.	Italy.	* Souakim.
Chilli.	Japan.	Spain.
China.	Jedda.	Spanish Colonies.
Costa Rica.	Labuan.	Straits Settlements
Cyprus.	Liberia.	Sweden.
Danish Colonies.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Malta.	* Tadjura.
Dutch Colonies.	* Massowa.	Turkey.
Ecuador.	Mauritius.	United Kingdom.
Egypt.	* Mecca.	United States of America.
Falkland Islands.	Mexico.	United States of Columbia.
France.	* Mocha.	United States of Venezuela.
French Colonies.	Montenegro.	Uraguay.
Germany.	Newfoundland.	West Coast of Africa.
Gibraltar.	Nicaragua.	West Indies.
Gold Coast.	Norway.	Zanzibar.
Greece.	Paraguay.	* Zeyla.
Guatemala.	Persia.	

* Regarded as Union places, but no Registration available.

GENERAL.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE.—The hours during which the Post Office is open to the public for the transaction of business are given below:—

For disposal of references and applications	From 8 to 9 A. M., & from noon to 5 P. M.
„ registration	From 8 to 9 A. M. & from noon to 5 P. M.
„ insurance	
„ posting parcels	
„ posting value payable articles ...	
„ granting certificates of posting ...	
„ issue of money orders	From noon to 4 P. M.
„ Savings Bank business	

NOTE —Telegraphic money orders will be received for despatch at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public.

SPECIAL HOURS LOCALLY NOTIFIED.—Special hours of business, the hours for closing mails and for the delivery of mails, are notified at the Post Office in a conspicuous place.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAYS.—On Sundays and on the following Post Office holidays, New year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day, the Post Office will not be open (except for the issue and payment of Telegraphic money orders) for disposal of references and applications, for the purposes of registration or insurance, for the receipt of parcels or value-payable articles, for grant-

ing certificates of posting, for the issue or payment of money orders, or for the transaction of Savings Bank business. On these days postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards will not be available to the public unless the last day for closing the mail for Europe should fall on a Sunday or on any of the Post Office holidays.

Responsibility of the Indian Post Office.—The Indian Post Office is exempted by law from all responsibility in the case of any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the misdelivery, missending or non-delivery of any letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel. It is also exempted from responsibility for any injury which the contents of any letter, packet or parcel may sustain during its transmission through the post. In the case of insured articles however, the Indian Post Office is responsible for their safe transmission under certain conditions which will be found stated in the Postal Guide.

Post Office Receipts.—A receipt will be given by the Post Office for every parcel or registered, or value payable article presented at the office window during the prescribed hours. This receipt will be given, when desired, in a sender's book, provided that the book is presented at the same time as the article with the address on the article written into it. In this case, however, a separate printed form of receipt will not be given. If several articles of the same class are presented at the same time on the part of the same sender, and bearing the same address, a single receipt, including all the articles, will be given, unless the sender demands a separate receipt for each article.

Special Postal Acknowledgments.—The object of the Post Office in undertaking to obtain special acknowledgments is to afford the public an assurance on the part of the Post Office that the articles, for which these acknowledgments can be obtained, have reached the addressees.

Articles for which Special Acknowledgments can be obtained.—The articles for which acknowledgments can be obtained are registered letters and packets, and ordinary parcels. In the case of insured articles the Post Office always obtains an acknowledgment from the addressee for the sender.

Postal Acknowledgment Fee.—The fee for a special acknowledgment is one anna. It must be prepaid by postage stamps in the case of registered letters and packets, and in cash in the case of parcels.

POST CARDS.

Special Rules as to Address, &c., of Post Cards.—Nothing except the address may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the face or stamped side of a post-card. No paper or other article may be attached to the card, and it may not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, though there is no objection to the stamp being perforated with initials for the prevention of theft. As an exception to this rule receipt or other adhesive stamps may be affixed to the back, or blank side, of *inland* post-cards.

Penalty for Breach of Rules.—If any of the above rules should be infringed with regard to a post-card, it will be taxed on delivery with half an anna.

BOOK-PACKETS.

What a Book Packet may contain.—A book packet may contain :—

(a) Any quantity of blank paper, parchment or card-board.

(b) Books, whether blank or printed; newspapers and publications of all kinds; engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto.

(c) And generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed on paper, parchment or card-board.

With the above articles may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket-book, photographs in the case of a photograph book, card plates in the case of visiting cards, &c. But no written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, may be enclosed with these articles or written upon them: this however does not exclude inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is or to whom the articles are to be given.

(d) Business papers written or drawn wholly or partly by hand not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts &c.

(e) Manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication. Manuscript sent to a newspaper for publication may also be sent as a book-packet even when it has the form and character of personal correspondence.

With any of the above-mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, &c.

Conditions as to Size.—A book-packet may not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; there is no express limit as to weight.

Conditions as to Packing.—A book-packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents.

PATTERN PACKETS.

Contents of Pattern Packets.—Pattern packets may only contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which must not possess any saleable value.

Conditions as to Size and Weight.—The size of a pattern packet must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; and in weight it must not exceed forty tolas.

Conditions as to Packing.—A pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents. An exception to this rule is made in favor of samples of seeds, drugs, and other articles which cannot be sent in open covers; such samples may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, so long as they are in fastened in such away that they can be easily opened. They may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

PARCELS.

Conditions as to Weight and size of Parcels.—A parcel must not exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight, and it must not be of a kind which owing to size, shape, manner of packing or any other cause, cannot be carried without serious inconvenience or risk.

Contents of Parcels.—Anything may be sent in a parcel excepting articles the transmission of which is prohibited; and any parcel may contain one written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication but no more than one.

RECEIPT GIVEN TO SENDER BY THE POST OFFICE.—Every parcel, for which a receipt is required, must be presented at the window with the receipt ready prepared in the prescribed *form*. Forms can be obtained gratis at the post office, and firms and others who post many parcels can obtain them stitched in books on application to the Postmaster.

REGISTRATION.

POSTAL ARTICLES WHICH CAN BE REGISTERED.—Any letter, postcard, book packet or pattern packet, can be registered, for transmission by the Inland post. Parcels cannot be registered, as they are forwarded, in any case, under the same precaution as registered articles.

POST OFFICES AT WHICH SUCH ARTICLES CAN BE REGISTERED.—The postal articles enumerated above can be registered at any Post Office *for transmission* to any other Post Office.

MANNER OF REGISTERING.—Postal articles which the sender wishes to have registered must be presented at the Post office window for registration.

PREPAYMENT OF REGISTRATION FEE AND POSTAGE COMPULSORY.—The postage and registration fee must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the postal article intended for registration. The registration fee is two annas for each postal article registered.

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS ON COVER.—The sender of a registered article is recommended to write his name and address on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, so that the article, in case of non-delivery, may be returned to him *unopened and without delay*.

CASES IN WHICH REGISTRATION IS COMPULSORY.- Articles containing currency notes or a part of a currency note *must be registered*, and if any such article be found unregistered at any stage of its passage through the post, it will be registered, and a *double* registration fee charged on delivery, in addition to any other postage which may be due. The same procedure will be followed in the case of any article which manifestly contains a postage stamp or other stamp or label, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bank post bill, bill of exchange or the like.

INSURANCE.

POST OFFICES AT WHICH ARTICLES CAN BE INSURED.—Registered letters, value payable registered letters, parcels and value-payable parcels may be insured at all Post Offices named in the list at the end of the Postal Guide, with the exception of those marked ¶¶; but insurance can only be partial in the case of Post Offices distinguished in that list by the sign ¶.

INSURANCE FEES.—The charge for insurance is as follows:—

When the value insured does not exceed......	Rs.	50	As.	2
When it exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed	„	100	„	4

and 4 annas for every additional rupees 100 or fraction thereof.

Partially insured articles will be charged only half the above rates.

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—The cover of an insured letter must be of strong paper, or other substantial material, securely closed and sealed (with distinct impressions of some device other than that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding two inches along each fold or seam. As an additional precaution (if the contents admit of it), a thread should be passed through the cover and its contents and tied, the knot being placed under the central seal. An insured parcel must be securely packed in cloth or tin, and if it is packed in cloth, it must bear seals at intervals *not* exceeding three inches along each line of sewing,

PREPAYMENT OF INSURANCE FEE AND POSTAGE.—The prepayment of all charges on insured articles (*i. e.*, postage, registration fee, and insurance fee on letters, and postage and insurance fee on parcels) is compulsory. Prepayment must be made by means of stamps in the case of letters, and by cash in the case of parcels.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS.—Articles not properly packed or not fully prepaid, or not accompanied by a declaration, will not be insured.

MANNER OF INSURING AND DECLARATION.—Articles intended for insurauce must be presented at the window of the Post Office accompanied by a declaration of the value and contents. Forms of declaration, similar to specimen given below, can be obtained, *gratis*, from the Post Office.

Specimen of Declaration.

The accompanying letter (or parcel) addressed to Major G. H. Grantly. 15th Hussars, Muttra. Contains the articles detailed herein, of the aggregate value of rupees (in words) *Two hundred and seventeen* (217) As...... Signature of sender, Henry Wood, Agra. Dated 1st April 1881.	DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS.					
	Government Currency Notes.				Other Articles.	
	Serial.		General No.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	Letter.	No.				
	E	12	20,466	100	1 Silver Locket.	Rs. 17 A. ...
	M	16	10,293	100		
	Number to be filled in by the Post Office				D. O.	

CASES IN WHICH INSURANCE IS COMPULSORY.—Coin, bullion, precious stones, and jewels can be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.—WHAT THEY ARE.—Value-payable articles are articles with regard to which the Post Office undertakes to recover from the addressee on delivery a specified sum of money fixed by the sender, and to remit this sum, minus a commission, to the sender. Registered letters, parcels and registered book packets may be sent as value-payable articles, provided that the amount to be recovered on any such article is not less than 4 annas nor more than Rs. 600, and that it does not contain a fraction of an anna.

POST OFFICES FROM AND TO WHICH THEY MAY BE SENT.—Value-payable articles can be posted at any Post Office that is a Money Order Office (except Aden and Zanzibar) for transmission to any other Post Office that is a Money Order Office (except Aden and Zanzibar). All post-offices that are Money Order Offices are distinguished in the list of Post Offices at the end of the Postal Guide by the letters "M.O." opposite their names.

MANNER OF POSTING.—Value-payable articles must be presented at the office of posting with a statement, in the prescribed printed form shewing the amount to be recovered from the addressee on delivery. Copies of this form can be obtained *gratis*, at the Post Office.

Manner of Delivery.—Intimation of the arrival of a value-payable article will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee with a form of receipt to be signed by him. Value-payable articles will be delivered at the Post Office to the addressees on payment of the amount entered in the intimation, including any postage that may be due, and on presentation of the signed receipt.

Manner of Payment to Sender.—The amount when recovered from the addiessee will be paid to the sender, by means of a money order, minus a commission calculated at the following rate :—

	Annas.
If the value does not exceed Rs. 10	2
If it exceeds Rs. 10, but does not exceed Rs. 25...	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction of Rs. 25...	4

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

Post Offices at which Parcels can be Posted.—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the countries named below :—

Aden.	Gibralter.	Straits Settlements.
Austria.	Grenada.	Sweden.
Belgium.	Holland (Netherlands.)	Switzerland.
Cape Colonies.	Hungary.	Tobago.
Ceylon.	Jamaca.	Trinidad.
China (British offices).	Malta.	United Kingdom.
Denmark.	Norway.	Victoria (Australia.)
France.	St. Lucia.	
Germany.	St. Vincent.	

Postage on Parcels.—The postage on parcels is eight annas for every pound or fraction of a pound. The postage must be paid *in cash* and prepayment is compulsory.

Unpaid and Insufficiently Paid Parcels.—Unpaid and insufficiently paid parcels will not be forwarded from India

Contents of Parcels.—Any thing may be sent in a foreign parcel except opium, liquids, or substances of a dangerous, damaging or offensive nature, such as gunpowder, glass, &c., the transmission of which is forbidden. Parcels addressed to the Straits may not contain specie

Conditions as to Size and weight of Parcels.—A parcel may not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth, nor may it measure *less* than three inches in length by two inches in width and two inches in depth; and it may not exceed fifty pounds in weight (39 tolas are reckoned as equal to 1 pound.)

Conditions as to Value of Parcels.—Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom or Ceylon may not exceed £50 in value : in the case of parcels addressed to other countries served by the Foreign Parcel Post no special rule as to value is laid down.

Conditions as to Packing.—Parcels should be securely packed; the public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers, or covers likely to be detached in transit. Heavy articles are sometimes forwarded with only a paper covering insecurely fastened with twine : friction during transit destroys this covering and damage or loss ensues. A stout covering of cloth sewn at the edges, or boxes of wood or tin, are recommended for parcels likely to suffer from pressure. Parcels containing valuables should be sealed.

DECLARATION OF CONTENTS AND VALUE.—Every parcel must be accompanied by a customs declaration, in the *prescribed form,* which is obtainable gratis at every Post Office, bearing the *address* of the parcel to which it relates, and a declaration of its *contents* and *value,* as well as the signature and address of the sender. The contents should be stated in full detail, a separate description of each article, and its value, being given. The value must in all cases be stated in British *sterling* money. When the contents of a parcel are liable to duty in the country of destination, an incorrect declaration of value renders the parcel liable to confiscation. Declarations on plain paper cannot be accepted.

MONEY ORDERS.

POST OFFICES AUTHORIZED TO DEAL WITH MONEY ORDERS.—All Post Offices that are authorized to issue or pay money orders are distinguished in the list of Post offices at the end of the Postal Guide, by the letters "M. O." against their names.

INDIAN MONEY ORDERS.

RATES OF COMMISSION.—The commission charged on the issue of money orders is as shown in the margin*

		Rs.	Rs.	A.
* On sums not exceeding		10	0	2
„ exceeding Rs. 10	but not exceeding	25	0	4
„ „ „ 25	„ „	50	0	8
„ „ „ 50	„ „	75	0	12
„ „ „ 75	„ „	100	1	0
„ „ „ 100	„ „	125	1	4
„ „ „ 125	„ „	150	1	8

LIMIT OF VALUE AND NUMBER OF MONEY ORDERS.—The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna. The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

APPLICATIONS FOR MONEY ORDERS.—Applications for money orders must be written on one of the printed forms supplied *gratis* by the post office. A separate application must be made out for each money order required.

ENTRIES IN APPLICATION.—The name of only one person may be entered in the application as remitter, and the name of only one person as payee, except in the case of firms, &c, whose usual designation must be given. All entries in the application must be written legibly and as completely as possible.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY ORDERS.—A remitter has nothing to do with transmission of the money order applied for by him, the post office undertaking the entire work of transmitting the money order. All that a remitter has to do after receiving a receipt for his application, is to await the receipt of an acknowledgment of delivery of the money order, or to represent to the post office any undue delay in the receipt of his acknowledgment.

CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, AND MAURITIUS MONEY ORDERS.—The foregoing rules apply generally to money orders drawn upon Ceylon, China, Japan, the Straits, and Mauritius, but no post-card may be attached to applications for such orders.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Foreign Money Orders.—Foreign money orders are money orders exchanged between India and the countries named in the following list.

United Kingdom.
Antigua.
Bahamas.
Barbadoes.
Belgium.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
Canada.
Cape Colony.
Cyprus.
Denmark.
Dominica.
Egypt.
Falkland Islands.
France.
Gambia.
Germany.
Gibraltar.
Grenada.
Hawaii (Sandwich Islands.)
Gold Coast.
Heligoland.
Holland.
Honduras (British)
Italy.
Jamaica.
Lagos.
Luxembourg.
Malta.
Montserrat.
Natal.
Nevis.
Newfoundland.
New South Wales.
North Borneo (Jandakar.)
Portugal.
Queensland.
St. Helena.
St. Kitts.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
South Australia.
Switzerland.
Tasmania.
Tobago.
Trinidad.
Turks' Island
United States.
Victoria.
Western Australia.

Rates of Commission.—The rates of commission are as follows :—

For Orders drawn upon the following countries, viz Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Heligoland, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Switzerland, Tasmania, Victoria Western Australia.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding £2 ...	0	4	Exceeding £10 & not exceeding £12...	1	4
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £ 5...	0	8	" £12 " " £15...	1	8
" £5 " " £ 7...	0	12	" £15 " " £17...	1	12
" £7 " " £10...	1	0	" £17 " " £20..	2	0

For Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the United States of America or Canada.

	Rs.	A.		A.	Rs.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	8	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £ 7	1	8
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5 ...	1	0	" £7 " " £10	2	0

Limits of value and Number of Money Orders.—The amount of a foreign money order must be expressed in British *(sterling)* money and may not exceed £10 if payable in the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America or Tasmania, or £20 if payable in any other country mentioned above. No money order may contain a fraction of a penny, and no remitter will be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person.

Remitter to Inform Payee of his Name.--It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order *to write to the payee informing of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the application.* The payee will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

Schedules showing the Rates of Exchange.—For the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order and the commission chargeable thereon, all head Post Offices will be supplied with schedules drawn out at different rates of exchange, and will receive orders from time to time as to the particular schedule to be used in such calculations. Copies of the schedules can be seen at any Head Post Office.

INLAND TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

DEFINITION OF "TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDER."—A telegraphic money order is an order granted by the Post Office for payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Post Office, the remittance being advised from one Post Office to another by telegraph, and payment being made at the payee's residence.

ALL MONEY ORDER OFFICERS AUTHORISED TO DEAL WITH TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.—Every Post Office which is a Money Order Office may issue and pay telegraphic money orders, with the exception of the offices named on the margin. If there be no Government Telegraph Office at the station of issue, the order will be sent by post to the nearest Post Office at which there is a Government Telegraph Office. If there be no Government Telegraph Office at the station of payment, the telegraphic money order will be sent by post from the nearest Post Office at which there is a Government Telegraph Office. Post Offices situated at stations where there are Government Telegraph Offices are distinguished by the letter T. placed after their names in the list of Post Offices at the end of this book.

Aden.
Bagdad.
Bahrain.
Bunder Abbas.
Busrah.
Bushire.
Guadur.
Jask.
Linga.
Muscat.
Zanzibar.

NOTE.—Railway (Guaranteed or State) Telegraph Offices are not, for the purposes of these rules, considered as Government Telegraph Offices.

HOURS DURING WHICH TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR DESPATCH.—Telegraphic money orders may be presented by the remitters at the Post Office window at any hour *during the day* (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public.

LIMIT OF VALUE AND NUMBER OF TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.—The value of a single telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 150, and may not include a fraction of an anna. The *same remitter* will not be allowed to obtain in one day telegraphic money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate payable to *the same person.*

RATES OF COMMISSION.—The following rates of Commission will be charged for the issue of telegraphic money orders. These rates are exclusive of the cost of the telegram advising the remittance :—

	Rs.	A
On sums not exceeding Rs. 25	...0	8
,, ,, exceeding Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 50	...0	12
,, ,, ,, ,, 50, ,, 75	...1	2
,, ,, ,, ,, 75, ,, 100	...1	8
,, ,, ,, ,, 100, ,, 125	...1	14
,, ,, ,, ,, 125, ,, 150	...2	4

COST OF TELEGRAM ADVISING REMITTANCE.—A uniform charge of Rs. 2 is made for the telegram advising the remittance, irrespective of the amount of the remittance, provided the amount does not exceed Rs. 600 payable to the same person. If the remittance exceeds Rs. 150, a separate money order must be prepared for every additional Rs. 150, or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs 600, but only one telegram advising the remittance will be sent, and the cost of the telegram will be Rs. 2.

PRIVATE MESSAGE INCLUDED IN TELEGRAM ADVISING REMITTANCE.—The remitter of a telegraphic money order is allowed to add to the telegram advising the remittance any private message he may desire to communicate to the payee. Such private message must be

written by the remitter on the *coupon* attached to the money order form, and will be charged for at the rate of two annas a word.

PREPAYMENT OF REPLY.—The remitter of a telegraphic money order may prepay a reply under the rules governing the prepayment of replies to ordinary inland messages (see Telegraph Guide, part 1). The amount prepaid must not exceed Rs. 2, and will be paid to the payee by the Post Office of payment at the same time as the amount of the remittance. The remitter should write the words "Reply prepaid" and the amount on the *coupon* attached to the money order form.

OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS. If the remitter of a telegraphic money order desires to obtain an acknowledgment by telegraph of the payment of the order, he should write the words "*Acknowledgment paid for*, Re. 1," on the *coupon* attached to the money order form. The acknowledgment fee (Re. 1) must be prepaid by the remitter in cash. This acknowledgment is an official intimation by the Post office that payment has been made. In cases where an acknowledgment by telegraph is not paid for by the remitter, he will receive by post the ordinary money order acknowledgment signed by the Postmaster of the office of payment.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS HOW OBTAINED.—The remitter of a telegraphic money order must fill in the necessary entries in one of the printed inland money order forms, supplied *gratis* by the Post Office, and write the words "*By Telegraph*" across the form. He must present the form at the Post Office window, together with the amount of the order, the commission, and the telegraph charges payable under the PRECEDING CLAUSES.

RECEIPT GIVEN TO REMITTER.—A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the remitter, showing the total amount paid by him, the payee's name, and the hour at which the money order was presented for despatch.

DISPOSAL OF MONEY ORDER COUPON BY POST OFFICE OF ISSUE.—The *coupon* of a telegraphic money order, containing the private message written by the remitter, or instructions as to prepayment of a reply or an acknowledgment, will be filed in the Head Office of issue, under similar precautions as to secrecy as are observed in the case of ordinary telegrams.

DATE AND HOUR OF PAYMENT NOT GUARANTEED.—Telegrams advising remittances are sent "urgent," but Postmasters are prohibited from giving any assurance to the remitter as to the time within which the remittance will reach its destination or be paid to the payee. If the order is issued at a station where there is a Government Telegraph Office, and the Telegraph Office is closed at the time the order is presented at the Post Office for despatch, and there is any likelihood of the message being delayed in transmission, the remitter will be informed accordingly.

PAYMENT OF TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.—Payment of a telegraphic money order will be made at the residence of the payee by the postman immediately on receipt of the telegraphic advice by the office of payment. With the amount of the money order a copy of the telegram will be delivered to the payee, and should be retained by him. The payee must sign a receipt for the telegraphic money order, and return it to the postman.

REDIRECTION OF A TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDER.—If the payee of a telegraphic money order has removed from the place where the order was originally payable, and has left instructions with the Post Office for the redirection of articles to his address, the telegraphic money

order will be redirected by telegraph (if available) otherwise by post, and the order will be payable at the revised address without any extra charge.

PROCEDURE IF PAYEE CANNOT BE FOUND.—If the payee of a telegraphic money order cannot be found, or if he refuses the order, the Post Office of issue will be advised accordingly by telegraph. The remitter will be communicated with and his instructions obtained (if possible) as to the disposal of the order; the instructions will be telegraphed (if he pays the cost of the telegram) or sent by post to the office of payment, and the telegraphic money order will be disposed of under the ordinary inland money order rules.

ALTERATION OF PAYEE'S NAME OR OFFICE OF PAYMENT, AND STOPPAGE OF PAYMENT.—The rules governing the alteration of names or addresses of payees or of the office of payment, and stoppage of payment, of ordinary inland money orders apply also to telegraphic money orders.

FOREIGN ORDERS TELEGRAPHED TO OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.

PARTICULARS TELEGRAPHED TO OFFICE OF EXCHANGE.—The telegraphic money order system is restricted to inland money orders, but the remitter of a foreign money order can have the particulars telegraphed to the Indian office of exchange concerned, and that office will, on receipt of the telegraphic advice, issue a money order on the foreign country of payment under the foreign money order rules. It should be understood that the money order will be *telegraphed* to the Indian office of exchange only, *and not to the foreign country of payment.*

NOTE.—The Indian Offices of Exchange for the various foreign countries, foreign settlements in India, and Native States, are shown below;—

United Kingdom and other countries in Europe ...	Bombay.
British colonies and possessions, and other places...	Bombay.
Mauritius and Portuguese India	Bombay.
China, Japan, North Borneo (Sandakan), and Straits Settlements	Bombay & Calcutta.
Ceylon	Madras.
Gwalior State	Agra.
Mysore	Bangalore.
Patiala	Umballa and Delhi.
Nabah	Umballa and Delhi.
Jind	Umballa and Delhi.
Faridkot	Ferozepore.
Chamba...	Dalhousie.

ENTRIES TO BE MADE BY REMITTER.—The remitter must fill up the necessary entries in an inland money order form, if the order is payable in any of the countries named in Clause 271*, or a sterling money order form, if the country of payment is one of those mentioned in Clause 275*. He must write the words "By Telegraph" across the form, and present it at the window of the Post Office, together with the amount of the order, the commission, and the cost of the telegram.

RATES OF COMMISSION.—The commission payable, if the order is expressed in Indian currency, will be the same as for an inland telegraphic money order of the same value. In the case of a foreign sterling order the commission payable will be at the following rates:—

				Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding	... £ 2	... ...	...	0	8
,, exceeding	... £ 2	but not exceeding	... £ 5	0	12
,, ,,	... £ 5	,, ,,	... £ 7	1	2
,, ,,	... £ 7	,, ,,	... £10	1	8
,, ,,	... £10	,, ,,	... £12	1	14
,, ,,	... £12	,, ,,	... £15	2	4
,, ,,	... £15	,, ,,	... £17	2	10
,, ,,	... £17	,, ,,	... £20	3	0

* Vide Postal guide.

TELEGRAM ADVISING REMITTANCE.—A uniform charge of Rs. 2 is made for the telegram advising the remittance, irrespective of the amount of the remittance, provided the amount does not exceed Rs. 600 in the case of orders expressed in Indian currency, or £60 in the case of sterling orders, payable to the same person. If the remittance exceeds the limit of value fixed for a single foreign order, the remitter must prepare as many orders (not exceeding four in number and each not exceeding in value the prescribed limit) as may be necessary. If the remittance exceeds £50 (in cases where the limit of a single order is £20) the cost of the telegraphic advice will be Rs 4.

PRIVATE MESSAGE, PREPAID REPLY OR TELEGRAPHIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT NOT ALLOWED.—No private message may be sent as a portion of the telegram advising the remittance, nor can a reply be prepaid or a telegraphic acknowledgment be obtained in the case of foreign money orders communicated by telegraph to offices of exchange.

ORDERS NOT TELEGRAPHED ON BOMBAY MAIL DAY.—On the day of de-departure of the mail steamer from Bombay (*viz.*, Friday during the fair season and Tuesday during the monsoon) applications cannot be received by any Post Office from remitters desiring to telegraph particulars of foreign *sterling* money orders (except orders drawn on the Australasian colonies) under these rules.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

WHERE AND WHEN DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE.—Post office Savings Banks are established at almost all Post Offices that are Money Order Offices (*except those in the Bombay Presidency*) and are open to receive deposits daily, with the exception of Sundays and Post Office holidays, from noon till 4 P. M.

WHO MAY DEPOSIT.—WHAT GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO DO WITH REGARD TO DEPOSITS.—At these Banks any person (man, woman or child) may deposit money. No sum less than four annas, and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas, can be received: no one is allowed (except in the case of public Accounts) to deposit more than Rs. 500 in all in the year. Government promises to repay the money, with interest, to the person depositing it in his or her own name, whether man, woman or child. Parents or other relatives can also deposit money on behalf of minors that is of persons who have not completed the age of 18 years, but Government will not pay this money during the minority of the minors to any one except their legal guardians.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS HOW CALCULATED AND PAID.—Interest is allowed, until further orders, at the rate of one pice, or three pies, a month on every complete sum of five Rupees. It will be calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of an account between the close of the 4th day and the end of a month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year after the 31st March.

DECLARATION ON MAKING A FIRST DEPOSIT.—On making a first deposit the intending depositor must state his name, occupation and residence: if a native he must also give his father's name and caste. He must then sign the following declaration, or, should he be unable to write, affix his mark or seal to it at the post office in the presence of a witness who will attest it with his signature:—

Form of declaration.

I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Banks Rules have been read $\frac{\text{by me}}{\text{to me}}$ and that I accept them as binding upon me. I further declare that I have no account in my own name or on the name of any adult relative at any Post Office Savings Banks. ————

Depositor.

Depositor's Pass Book—Its Use and Importance.—A pass book will be given to every depositor free of charge when he makes his first deposit. This book will show, in the Vernacular of the district, or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation and residence. Money cannot be paid in or taken out without the production of this book, and the Post Master will enter in it every sum of money paid in or taken out, strike the balance on each occasion, and sign the entry and stamp it with the office stamp. The depositor must present the Pass-book after the 31st March of each year, in order that the interest due may be added to the principal in the book, and he must always carefully examine the entries made in his book before leaving the office. On no occasion should he allow the Pass-book to remain at the Post Office, unless his account is finally closed. The Pass-book is his private property and must be kept carefully in his own hands. Should he lose the book or allow it to be spoilt, he will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

How to Make Subsequent Deposits—Depositor at Sub-Post Office Entitled to Special Receipt.—When a depositor wishes to deposit money after the first time, all that he has to do is to send or present the money with his book at the Post Office. If this money be paid in at a Sub-Post Office, the depositor will receive, in addition to the receipt in the book, an acknowledgment by post from the Head Office. If this acknowledgment should not reach him, or if it should have any corrections in it, or should not tally with the entry in the book, he must write to the Post Master at the Head Post Office, the name of which is in his book, and should renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply.

How to withdraw Money.—A depositor may withdraw money once a week, the sum withdrawn must not be less than four annas or a sum that is not a multiple of four annas. He must make an application on a printed form, which he can obtain at the Post Office. If he can write, he can sign the form and send it to the Post Office with his Pass-book. If he cannot write, he must attend the Post Office and affix his mark or seal to the form, to be attested by the signature of a witness. Payment will then be made to the depositor or to the person presenting the signed application and Pass-book, and his receipt taken *in all cases without a receipt stamp*, on the order for payment. At a Sub-Post Office payment cannot be made until an order of payment is received from the Head Post Office. The depositor will be told on what day to come for the money, and on that day payment will be made, as above, to the person presenting his Pass-book. If a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole of his money, he must follow the same procedure.

How to Transfer Deposits.—A depositor can transfer his deposit, without charge to any other Post Office that is a Savings Bank. If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his Pass-Book at the Post Office, or he can send a written application asking for the transfer with his Pass-Book. The Pass-book will be retained by the Post Master, and a receipt given to him showing the amount at his credit. On presenting this receipt at the Post Office to which his account is transferred, he will receive a new Pass-book free of charge. A depositor in a District Savings Bank may, by application to the local Treasury, have his account transferred free of charge to any Post Office Savings Bank.

How Depositor can Obtain Further Information.—If any further information be required on any point connected with the Post Office Savings Banks, detailed rules will be found in the Postal Guide or can be seen at any Post Office.

Post Office Officials Bound to Secrecy.—The officers of the post office are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, to any one not belonging to the Postal Department.

RULES

Regarding the Unjel Department of the Travancore Government published for general information.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Unjel rules:—

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Unjel than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one-half the former Unjel rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to 3 Chackrams.

(5) That book or pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 Chackrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of 2 annas.

(6) That the Unjel department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of two Chackrams, the British rate being 1 anna.

(7) That proof sheets and Press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post, and

(8) That complaints against the Unjel office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Unjel will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

Letters.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Banghy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "emergent" and by "letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

Service Letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel. A specimen form of address is given in the margin.

> Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
> on Sircar service only
> To
> The Tahsildar,
> A. B.
> Division Sumprethy.
> Quilon.

If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trust-worthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Unjel office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Unjel Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent.

> Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
> Service Bearing
> To
> A. B.
> C. D.
> Dewan Peishcar Alleppey.

Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Unjel office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

Express Unjel.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Unjel by the public is one fanam per mile or a fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Unjel authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Unjel Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks, and then returned to the sender.

Service Expresses.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Unjel Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarwadi Kariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Unjel Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles, &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the palace.

Registration of Letters.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 Chackrams. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 Chackrams in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheques, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing-wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

Newspapers.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 Tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by banghy mail.

Book and pattern packets.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Unjel officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 Chackrams for the former and 2 Chackrams for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Unjel office for a parcel only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 2 Chackrams independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Unjel master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Unjel Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Unjel office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Unjel masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters and parcels themselves, or authorize the local Unjel Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Unjel peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Unjel peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Unjel peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Unjel office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other articles must be paid at once on delivery, after which, any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Unjel Stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Unjel office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Unjel Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Unjel peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Unjel offices if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Unjel office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

37. Unclaimed letters &c. will be detained at the office of destination for 3 weeks. of which fact due notice will be given by the Unjel Master at every station, and after that period, they will be returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the sender.

38. Refused letters &c. will be immediately returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the senders, who will be required to pay any postage which may be due thereon.

39. It is forbidden to send by Unjel explosive, dangerous, or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Unjel officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Unjel station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Unjel station as clearly as possible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Unjel office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Unjel office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Unjel Master at any station or the person in charge of the Unjel office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed or otherwise improperly dealt with unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records, of any Unjel office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Unjel Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th April 1882.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel.

Rates of Postage on Letters.

Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fs.	Postage. Chs.
½ Tola ...	,,	1
1 do. ...	,,	2
2 do. ...	1	,,
3 do. ...	1	2
For every additional Tola..	,,	2

Rates of Postage on Newspapers.

Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fs.	Postage. Chs.
10 Tolas ...	,,	1
20 do ...	,,	2
30 do. ...	,,	3
40 do. ...	1	,,
For every additional 10 Tolas ...	,,	1

Rates of Postage on Book packets.

Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fs.	Postage. Chs.
10 Tolas ...	,,	1
20 do. ...	,,	2
30 do. ...	,,	3
40 do. ...	1	,,
For every additional 10 Tolas.	,,	1
Book packets exceeding 200 Tolas will be charged at the parcel rates...		

Rates of Postage on Pattern packets.

Not exceeding in weight.	Postage. Fs.	Postage. Chs.
10 Tolas ...	,,	1
20 do. ...	,,	2
30 do. ...	,,	3
40 do. ...	1	,,
No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas		

Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.

Not exceeding in weight.	For distance: Not exceeding 30 miles. Fs.	Not exceeding 30 miles. Chs.	Not exceeding 100 miles. Fs.	Not exceeding 100 miles. Chs.	Exceeding 100 miles. Fs.	Exceeding 100 miles. Chs
20 Tolas ...	,,	1	,,	2	1	,,
50 do. ...	,,	2	1	,,	2	,,
100 do. ..	1	,,	2	,,	4	,,
200 do. ..	2	,,	4	,,	8	,,
300 do. ...	3	,,	6	,,	12	,,
400 do. ...	4	,,	8	,,	16	,,
500 do. ...	5	,,	10	,,	20	,,
600 do. ...	6	,,	12	,,	24	,,
Parcels exceeding 600 Tolas will not be received at Unjel Offices.						

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

Registration fee.	Chackrams.
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	3
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	2
For each Parcel	2

LIST OF UNJEL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Thovalay	Thovalay
Poothapandy	
Soosindram	Agasthiswaram
Mahadanapuram ...	
Cottar	
Nagercoil...	
Vadasery (Sub) ...	
Pulpanabhapuram ...	Culkulam
Thiruvettar	
Eraneal	Eraneal
Colachel	
Karingal	
Coolithooray	Velavancode
Puthukadai	
Pattanam...	
Parachalay	Neyattunkaray
Neyattunkaray ...	
Poovar	
Nemum	
Trevandrum	Trevandrum
Karamanay (Sub) ...	
Poothenchanthay (sub)	
Pattam (Sub)... ...	
Calacoottam	
Nedoovangad	Nedoovangad
Areanad	
Ponmoodi	
Pachai	
Vamanapuram... ...	
Sherayingeel	Sherayingeel
Attangal	
Warkalay...	
Kilimanoor	
Paroor	Quilon
Quilon	
Quilon Peravagay (sub)	
Kottarakaray	Kottarakaray
Anjel	
Madathoorakany ...	
Puthanapuram ...	Pathanapuram
Kolathoorpulay ...	
Valookenparai... ...	
Poonaloor	

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Shencottah	Shencottah
Samburvadakarai ...	
Pooliaray	
Sasthancottah	Coonathoor
Adoor	
Chavaray...	Karnagapally
Padanayerculangaray	
Kristnapuram	
Arepad	Kartigapally
Kayencoolum (Sub)	
Mavelicaray	Mavelicaray
Pulickal	
Chenganoor	Chenganoor
Puthanamthattay ...	
Manar	
Koniyoor...	
Tiroovalla	Tiroovalla
Aramoola...	
Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay (Sub.)
Poolincoonoo	
Alleppey	
Alleppey Peravagay	
Shertalay...	Shertalay
Kalavoor	
Areecootty	
Vycome	Vycome
Oothyamperoor ...	
Paravoor	Paravoor
Verapolay	
Yettoomanoor... ...	...Yettoomanoor
Cottayam...	Cottayam
Kedungoor	
Changanachery ...	Changanachery
Kanjerapally	
Peermade	
Pala...	...Meenachell
Thodoopoolay... ...	...Thodoopoolay
Moovattoopulay ...	...Moovattoopulay
Edapully	Koonathoonad
Paroombavoor ...	
Alwaye	
Tiroovaloor	...Allengad

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the transmission of valuables such as coin, jewellery &c. by the Sircar Anchal is strictly prohibited.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th February 1885.

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sirkar Transit is a temporary establishment, and is laid between Trevandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the public.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvapadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Unjel).

VI. Rules concerning the public are as follow :—

Passengers.

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any boat or carriage used for the Transit, without having paid his fare.*

* Table I.

2. On payment of the fare, Tickets are issued to passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver up to them before leaving the Transit.

3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the Transit originally started.

4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.

5. The Tickets cannot be transferred.

6. Tickets having been issued the fare will not be refunded on any account.

7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any passenger found intoxicated, committing a nuisance, or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the Transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than 10 passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than eight in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare ; for every additional child, he shall pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of the fare and get a separate ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or person suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that Tickets have been obtained for such persons by misrepresentation, such Tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 10 persons,* a single passenger or group of passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will, however, be reserved.

* 8 fares for a carriage.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trevandrum, before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor, do. do.
At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit.†

† Table III

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 tolas, "free"; all baggage weighing more than 300 tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any passenger, found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, passengers should be at the respective station 30 minutes before the departure of the Transit.‡

‡ Table III.

Parcels.

23. Big and heavy parcels as well as small ones will be received and delivered at all stations, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with parcels. It is compulsory, that the place of destination of parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

24. Charges for parcels,† can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

† Table I.

25. Receipts will be given for all parcels, which the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees.

These receipts should be given up duly signed by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges of which are due, will be delivered over to the owners, only on payment of all dues.

‡ Table III.

27. The Government undertake to deliver the parcels only at the stations.‡

28. On payment of charges for carrying, parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place, where the owners desire, when practicable.

29. Parcels containing perishable articles, will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of parcels should invariably be in the Vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement, showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, parcels should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather, or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable parcels will not be accepted for transmission ; and it must be distinctly stated in the address, that the parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods, found in any package will be confiscated by the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins, &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station ; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the parcels, on the owners failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance.	Rates from Trevandrum. To	Fanams.	Chackrams.		Rates from station to station.	Distance from one place to another.	Fare per passenger Fans.	Fare per passenger Chks.	Remarks.
Miles.						Miles.			
23	Warkalay	2	1	From Alleppey to Cottayam, the distance is 12 miles; passage fare, Fanam 1. (Branch Transit.)	Trevandrum	...	...	...	Thus the total distance of the line is 195 miles, and the fare per passenger for the whole line is Rupees 2.
40	Quilon...	3	...		Warkalay	23	2	1	
81	Ambalapulay	6	...		Quilon...	17	...	3	
90	Alleppey	6	2		Ambalapulay	41	3	...	
114	Vycome	7	3		Alleppey	9	...	2	
129	Cochin...	9	2		Vycome	24	1	1	
154	Caroovoopadantha ...	10	2		Cochin...	15	1	3	
175	Trichoor	12	1		Caroovoopadantha ...	25	1	...	
195	Shoranoor	14	...		Trichoor	21	1	3	
					Shoranoor	20	1	3	

TABLE II.
Rates of Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1,000 Tolas.		1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.		3,001 to 6,000 Tolas.		6,001 to 9,000 Tolas.		9,001 to 12,000 Tolas.*	
	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.	Fns.	Ch.
1 to 50 miles ...	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 to 100 „ ...	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 to 150 „ ...	1	2	3	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 to 200 „ ...	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	24	...	32	...	40	...

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the Rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

Shows the time when different transits depart from or arrive at the stations.

(The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.)

Distance from Station to Station.	Stations.		* (A) Departure. A. M.	* (A) Departure. P. M.	* (A) Arrival. A. M.	* (A) Arrival. P. M.	‡ (B) Departure. A. M.	‡ (B) Departure. P. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. A. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. P. M.
Miles.										
,,	Trevandrum	...	...	8-0	...	...	...	...	8-0	...
23	Warkalay	(b)	4-10	...	4-0	...	...	10-10	...	10-0
17	Quilon	(a)	...	3-0	10-0	...	...	6-0	10-0	...
41	Ambalapulay	(b)	6-10	...	6-0	...	...	6-10	...	6-0
9	Alleppey	(a)	...	6-0	10-0	...	...	3-0	...	2-0
24	Vycome	(b)	3-10	...	3-0	...	3-10	...	3-0	...
15	Cochin	(a)	...	8-0	...	2-0	...	8-0	6-0	...
25	Caroovoopadantha	(a)	noon	...	6-0	...	...	8-0	6-0	...
21	Trichoor	...	...	8-0	...	6-0	...	10-0	...	8-0
20	Shoranoor	...	...	...	3-0	...	...	2-0	...	...

If by any accident (A) or (B) fails to reach the Stations marked (a) before the time appointed for departure, the Transit will be nevertheless despatched at the appointed time.

No time for meals, &c., will be allowed for Passengers at Stations marked (b).

Branch Transit 12 Miles.		A. M.	P. M.
Alleppey ...	Dep.	...	11-0
	Ar.	6-0	...
Cottayam ...	Dep.	...	11-0
	Ar.	6-0	...

* (A) Stands for the Transit from Trevandrum to Shoranoor.
‡ (B) Stands for the Transit from Shoranoor to Trevandrum.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT RATES CHARGED BY KANTHIMATHINATHA PILLAY & Co's. TRANSIT COMPANY, TINNEVELLY.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa.*						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly & Trevandrum & *vice versa.*						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable. Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
To Natives for a whole Transit	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	
Do. for a single passenger... ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATE CHARGEABLE ON HTE TREVANDRUM & THENCAUSY TRANSIT LINES BY PALVARNOM PILLAY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa.* Ordinary.			From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa.* Extra.			From Tinnevelly & from Trevandrum to Oliganacharry. Ordinary.			From Tinnevelly & from Trevandrum to Oliganacharry. Extra.			From Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly & Trevandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa.* Ordinary.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa.* Extra.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first class bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	..	7	2	...	9	8	...	
Whole second class bandy for Europeans	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whole first class bandy for Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacharry and Tinnevelly.

At 6 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. and Trevandrum.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES MADE BY M. R. AND CO., FROM TREVANDRUM TO TINNEVELLY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trevandrum to Oliganacharry.						From Oliganacharry to Trevandrum & Tinnevelly			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans ..	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	15	4	...	20	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	..	
For each Native Passenger	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Md.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

DIRECTIONS FOR VESSELS ARRIVING AT ALLEPPEY.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass, Register and every other credential concerning their ship or vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed before the ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered in the manifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour a fee of 5 Rs. will have to be paid to the writer of such port clearances on every occasion in accordance with para 35 of the Customs Rules. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Custom House with an export manifest of all cargo shipped on board their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and the names of the port or ports bound to.

4. Port clearances will not be granted to vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c. have been adjusted.

5. No shore boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set except by permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant Alleppey.

EXTRACT FROM THE WEST COAST OF HINDOSTAN PILOT WITH CORRECTIONS TO DATE.

Vessels bound to any port on the west coast of Hindostan, and to the Persian gulf during the north-east monsoon, from China, Australia, the bay of Bengal, or Europe, should sight Ceylon, and make the coast of India somewhere near Cape Comorin, and thence hug the coast to profit by the land and sea breezes; therefore the navigation of this seaboard (which has been generally, though erroneously, called the Malabar coast) is here described from south to north.

The coast from Cape Comorin takes a general north westerly direction for nearly 300 miles to mount Dilly. From the village of Cumari to 20 miles north of Alipee belongs to the Maha Rajah of Travancore; thence to Paliport (with the exception of the port of Cochin, under the British Government) is the territory of the Rajah of Cochin; above Paliport to mount Dilly is the British province of Malabar.

The Travancore Coast from Comorin to Alipee is generally low and sandy, and fringed with cocoanut-trees, but patches of red cliffs of slight elevation here and there break the otherwise continuous line of sand. The Travancore mountains, though generally spoken of by

navigators as a part of the western ghauts, are indeed separated from the latter by a low saddle of land, the Palghat valley, which has proved a most useful feature in the railway communication between the east and west coasts. The length of this southern mountain chain, extending from a few miles north of Cape Comorin to the valley of Palghat, is nearly 200 miles. The west brow, overlooking the coast of Travancore, is, with little exception, abrupt; on the eastern side of the culminating range the declivity is in general gradual, the surface in many places being extensive table-land, sloping gently and nearly imperceptibly eastward. Such a conformation would seem to indicate a volcanic disturbance of the surface, the disruption having taken place along the western precipitous face. In the last half of the year many a cascade of great height is visible from seaward pouring down the steep declivity of these ghauts, which present so vast and lofty a front to the violence of the southwest monsoon.

The principal peaks of the Travancore ghauts are as follows:—Miandraghiri (5419 feet) about 20 miles northward of Comorin, and Cuchy Mulla (6125 feet), the same distance north-east of Trevandrum. Between these peaks the culminating range has a north-west direction, but afterwards bends a little eastward of north, more away from the coast; and its highest mountains, though loftier, are not so often visible at sea; they form the boundary of the independent State of Travancore on the west, and the British province of Tinnevelly on the east. To the east of Quilon there are broad, high peaks, estimated at upwards of 5000 feet above, and more than 30 miles from, the sea.

The southern portion of the Western ghauts, from Comorin to Palghat (which run like a spine from south to north, thus forming the water-parting between the east and west coast rivers), being exposed to all winds from east, round by the south, to west, there is scarcely a day when rain-clouds may not be seen hiding for a time the summits of the high land; towards the vernal equinox (after which the air becomes saturated with moisture and hazy) the ghauts north of Quilon up to Calicut can seldom be seen.

Midway between the above lofty summits of the ghauts and the low sea-coast, the country has several hills of moderate elevation useful as land marks. Beginning from the South, mention may be made of the isolated conical mount, in Lat. 8° 8′ N., and Long. 77° 30′ E., near Cape Comorin, and taken as the cape by seamen when approaching the Coast from the West. The next conspicuous peak is Marùvatúr, about midway between Miandraghiri and Crocodile rock, and 10 miles North-west of the conical mount.

On the South-east of Trevandrum, and again to the North of that Capital, hills averaging from 400 to 600 feet, lie parallel to the shore, some 4 or 5 miles off. Near Anjengo there are a few low hills, but above that place extensive backwaters, overspreading great portions of the low tract of country, become the peculiar feature.

Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of Hindostan, is a low sandy Cape, but, as the land behind rises in a gradual slope, it has, when seen from southward, the appearance of a high sandy promontory; at its extreme point is a small Pagoda, and 300 yards to the North-west of this is the British Resident's Bungalow with a Flagstaff. To the westward of the Residency the shore of the Cape is sandy and barren, but to the North-eastward it abounds with trees, amongst which, and nearly 3 miles to the North of the Pagoda, is Watakota Fort. The Pagoda is a low white square building near the water's edge, half a mile to the North of which stands the village of Comorin, called by

the natives Cania Cumari, amongst cocoanut trees, with high reddish ground at the back, and half a mile further North-east is another little sandy Cape with rocks off it.

Off the South-east tip of Cape Comorin are two large rocks, with a smaller one outside on which the sea breaks at all times with much violence, these rocks extend upwards of one-quarter mile from the shore; they are steep-to, and may, with a fair wind, be approached within 2 or 3 cables, where is a depth of 8 or 8½ fathoms water; but, with a scant wind, caution is necessary, as the current sets rapidly round the Cape, and may drift a vessel too near and into danger.

Tides.—The flood sets eastward, and the ebb westward, off Cape Comorin, but the direction and strength of the streams are much affected by the Ocean currents. The rise and fall, also, is very little and irregular, but the average may be stated as 2 feet. High water full and change, at O. H. 30 M.

From Cape Comorin the land rises with a gentle acclivity to the base of the nearest mount, which is of a sharp conical form 1403 feet above the Sea, at 4 miles to the North-west of the Pagoda. It is separated from the range of the Ghauts, which rise behind it in majestic sharp peaks, forming a ridge which is in one with the cape bearing about North.

Approaching the coast from westward, it must be remembered that the above mentioned isolated conical mount can never be seen, even in the clearest weather, at a greater distance than 35 miles. Some prominent peaks to the north of it may be seen at 50 & 60 miles, and the most Southern visible one may be mistaken for the conical mount by ships passing at a great distance. The most likely one to be mistaken for it is a mountain 10 miles to the North-west of it, and called Marúvatúr; this is more than 2,000 feet high, and bears from Cadiapatam point, N. N. E, ½ E. distant 9 miles. Another peak, called Miandraghiri, 5,419 feet above the Sea level, bears N. E. by N., distant about 10 miles from Marúvatúr.

Soundings.—The bank of soundings extends 55 miles off shore to the South-west of Cape Comorin. At the distance of 8 miles from the shore south of the Cape there is 20 fathoms; but north-west to as far as Quilon, that depth is between 4 and 5 miles off shore, except in the vicinity of Ruttera, where 20 fathoms will be obtained only 2 miles off land.

Near Comorin, and by Crocodile rock, casts of 10 fathoms are found nearly 3 miles from the main land; but generally between the Cape and Enciam there is that depth at one and 2 miles distance. Between Enciam and Anjengo 10 fathoms is about one mile from land. The bottom is sand and shells, with exceptional rocky casts.

Eastward of Cape Comorin the bank of shoal soundings extends farther off shore, and has more overfalls.

Wadge Bank, (where a Captain of that name reports having once found 7 fathoms, least water) is a shoal of small extent on the bank of soundings, 36 miles S. W. from Cape Comorin. It was examined in 1861, but not less depth than 14 fathoms was found. This is probably that bank described by Horsburgh, as "a great way out from Cape "Comorin, and abounding with cod, where some ships have caught "considerable numbers of those fish, but it appears to be of small "extent, and little known."

Cadiapatam (Mutum) Point, bearing W. ¾ N., 14 miles from Cape Comorin, is rather high, and of a very red appearance, with steep grey cliffs, and a few trees near its extremity. A heavy surf prevails all

along the coast between Comorin and Cadiapatam, and only Catamarans are used by the natives; no ships' boats should attempt landing,

LIGHT.—A fixed white light is exhibited at an elevation of 105 feet. from a square white tower, 23 feet in height, on Cadiapatam point, it should be seen in clear weather at the distance of 12 miles.

CROCODILE ROCK.—Bearing S. W. from Cadiapatam light at the distance of 3½ miles, lies this dangerous Sunken rock, close to which are depths of 14 and 16 fathoms, and 20 fathoms at half a mile outside. A small part of the rock appears sometimes above water, but it does not break at all times, nor is there any break at high water when the sea is smooth. At night, do not approach it under 25 fathoms water.

Between Crocodile rock and Cadiapatam point lies the rocky islet Adumdah, and 1¾ miles W. by N. ⅜ N. from this islet is another called Kotah. Both are surrounded by Sunken rocks and foul ground but there is a channel between the islets, and between them and Crocodile rock. Kotah bears from the Crocodile N. ½ W. nearly 2½ miles.

COLACHUL OR COLACHEL.—This place is on the shore just half-way between Cadiapatam and Enciam islet, off it there are several rocks above and below water. A red buoy lies a short distance to southward of the south-easternmost rocks. At the village of Colachul, troops sometimes embark in the fine season, the outlying rocks forming a partial breakwater, within which landing is comparatively easy.

There is a remarkable tree on the undulating ground of Aunipauri hills, elevated more than 250 feet above the sea, and bearing from Enciam islet N. E. by E. ½ E. 4½ miles, and about 4 miles northward of Colachel village.

ANCHORAGE.—Anchor with the tree bearing N. by E., and the Light House on Cadiapatam red point, E. S. E., in 11 or 12 fathoms water, which position will be 3½ miles to the North-west of Kotah rocky islet.

ENCIAM ISLET bears from Cadiapatam point N. W. by W. 10 miles; this islet is rocky, has a church on it, and lies about half a mile off the sandy shore; rocks, above and below water, project from it to the distance of half a mile north-west and south-west. A little to the east of the islet the steep land near the sea has a red appearance; indeed there are numerous patches of red land between Comorin and Quilon, but cocoant-trees fringe the most part of the coast.

A depth of 13 fathoms will be found close to the outer rocks off Enciam; at night, a vessel should not shoal under 20 fathoms, which depth is only 2 miles from the rocks.

COVILUM OR RUTTERA POINT, bears from Enciam islet about N. W. ⅓ W. 16 miles. The coast between them, except near Covilum, is sandy, nearly straight, fronted with cocoanut trees. and safe to approach. Covilum is a piece of low level land terminating in a bluff cape higher than the contiguous coast, but it projects very little, and has a building upon it; there are three other points close to the south-east of it and at the distance of 3 miles another point, one mile to the east of which is the village and backwater of Karuchel.

Horsburgh describes a point called Veniam as 7½ miles to the south-east of Ruttera point, and "formed of steep bold land, or reddish cliffs, considerably elevated, having on the north side a small river and a village at the northern extremity of the high land that forms the point." This is evidently a description of Colatur hill and the village of Powaur as seen from southward, from which point of view the hill would look like a point projecting northward if the vessel was far enough off to dip the trees. The coast line is, however, hereabouts, all sandy, and fronted with cocoanut trees. Colatur hill bears from Enciam islet N. W. ¼ N. distant 8 miles.

TRIVANDRUM, the capital of the independent State of Travancore, and the seat of the British Residency, is 5½ miles N. N. W. from Covilum. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length north and south; on the latter extremity stands the fort, about half a mile square, on ground elevated 100 feet above the sea. The Maha Rajah's palace within its precincts, is a large handsome edifice in the European style; it is a short distance inland, more than 2 miles from the sandy beach of Pondera, or Poontoray. Trevandrum Observatory is on a hill more than 2 miles north of the capital, and 196 feet above the sea. Its two white domes are not so conspicuous as was formerly the case, trees having grown up around them.

PONDERA, off which vessels communicating with Trivandrum should anchor, has a flagstaff on the sandy beach, which bears N. W. by N. distant 5 miles from Covilum, and is 1½ miles to the south-west of Trivandrum fort. No ship's boats should attempt communication with the shore, for there is generally a heavy surf in the north-east monsoon. The coast is sandy, with cocoanuts and other palms.

ANCHORAGE.—As the shore is deep-to, a vessel should anchor in 12 fathoms, and, half a mile from Pondera, the flagstaff bearing north-east and in line with the Observatory.

MOUNTAINS.—Inland of Trivandrum the ghauts are of great elevation; Cúchy Mulla, the highest peak, (called sometimes by early navigators, Anjengo peak,) is 6125 feet high, and bears N. E. by E ½ E., distant 21 miles from the beach by Pondera Flagstaff. Between this high range and the coast some small hills appear, the most remarkable of which is Naimum hill, or Makúnamulla, a regular sloping round mount about 600 feet above the sea, called by former navigators Brinjall hill. This hill bears east from the anchorage off Trivandrum, and being only 5 miles from the sea, is visible at a considerable distance from southward, and from Anjengo roadstead. There are small white churches in almost every village along this coast.

Between Covilum point and Anjengo, the land at the back of the cocoanut trees which fringe the coast is hilly and undulating.

Three and a half miles N. W. by W. from Covilum point and 1⅜ miles from the shore abreast, is a patch of 8 fathoms with 17 and 18 fathoms around it.

ANJENGO flagstaff bears from Covilum, N. W. ½ N, 20 miles; but, as the fort and few houses that are visible through the trees are low, this place is not easily distinguished from even a short distance. A church with a white front will be seen on the beach 2 or 3 cables to the north-west of the fort, and a bungalow on the hills 2 miles north of it.

The anchorage off Anjengo under 10 fathoms is foul rocky ground; but outside of that depth the bottom is sand and shells. A convenient berth is with the flagstaff bearing about N. E. by E., and Naimum hill about S. E. by E., in 11 or 12 fathoms, one mile off shore.

There is some red table-land about 4 miles to the north of Anjengo which may denote the approach to it in coming from the north; this and other similar table-land along this coast, being much higher than the cocoanut trees, when seen from a ship's deck at a greater distance than 7 miles, give the mariner an idea that these red cliffs are at the water's edge; whereas the shore is all sandy from Covilum to Quilon.

QUILON.—Or properly Koilon, (Coulam and Columbum of the old writers,) is situated on the Travancore coast, about 40 miles to the north and west of Trivandrum.

Quilon is a projecting part of the coast, the outer part of which called Tangacheri, is a small rocky promontory slightly elevated above the adjoining land having on the highest part of it a flagstaff, the geographical position of which is in Latitude 8° 53′ 20″ N., Longitude 76° 34′ 30″ E.

Quilon is rendered remarkable from the circumstance that the Travancore or Malabar Era is reckoned from its re-foundation in 825 A. D. In ancient times it was the port of greatest trading importance on the Travancore coast, and is mentioned in Arabic writings as having a trade with China as early as 851 A. D. It appears to have maintained its mercantile prosperity down to the beginning of the 16th century, most of its trade being carried on with China, and Arabia, but Hamilton writing about 1700 mentions "its trade as inconsiderable."

In 1503, the Portuguese under Albuquerque established a factory here, and built a fort which were captured by the Dutch 150 years later; and in 1742, Quilon became subject to Travancore. From 1803 to 1830 a strong British garrison was stationed here which is now reduced to one Native regiment.

Coast.—The beach near Quilon is steep and sandy as far north as Tangacheri cove, where rocky coast begins and continues to the northward for from 2 to 3 miles, cocoanut groves grow down close to the high water line. A heavy surf breaks on the shore, making landing at all times dangerous, except in native boats.

Dangerous.—Tangacheri Reef. The whole of the ground south of Tangacheri point to a distance of 8 cables is rocky and uneven, and at 6½ cables S. E. by E. ¼ E. from Tangacheri point is a rock that shows at low water springs, with from 4 to 9 feet around it, while at 1¼ cables N. E. by N. of this rock is another rocky patch with only 11 feet water over it, and three fathoms around it. At a distance of one mile W. S. W. from Tangacheri point, is a rocky patch, having only 14 feet over it at low water, with from 3 to 5 fathoms around it. The bottom between this patch and the shoal is generally foul and uneven.

* Buoy.—The south extreme of the reef south and east of Tangacheri point is marked by a red conical buoy in 27 feet water, and 23 feet close to it. This buoy is placed 9¾ cables (nearly) S. E. of Tangacheri flagstaff, and 9 cables S. W. by W. ½ W. from the Scottish coffee company's factory chimney.

Some rocky patches extending parallel with the shore, and about one mile from it, are situated to the S. W. of the coffee Factory, the least water found on them was 22 feet.

* Buoy.—The north extreme of these patches is marked by a black conical buoy in 35 feet water, sand bottom. This buoy lies S.E. ½ E., one mile 3½ cables distant from Tangacheri flagstaff, and one mile S. W. ¾ S. from the coffee factory's chimney.

* Directions for Making Quilon.—When approaching Quilon from the northward, vessels should not shoal to less than 13 fathoms as off Tangacheri point the foul ground extends westward to within less than a mile of this depth. Thirovellarum church (white) 1½ mile north of Tangacheri point is a conspicuous object when bearing about east, but a little to the north or south of this bearing it is obscured by cocoanut trees. Tangacheri flagstaff is not distinguishable until close in, as its upper extremity only just shows above the surrounding cocoa-

* The Buoys are removed during the S. W. Monsoon (15th May to 15th October.)

nut trees. The Scottish coffee company's factory, a large building with a red chimney in the centre; and a large group of casuarina trees close to the south of it, are the most conspicuous objects when making Quilon. Immediately south of the casuarina trees, is a high cocoanut tree, elevated above the surrounding groves; when this tree bears E. by N. a vessel will be to the south of the dangers, and can steer in for the anchorage on that bearing, this will bring her between the buoys when she can anchor as requisite.

Anchorage.—The anchorage off Quilon is perfectly open to all winds from north-west through west and south to south east, so that it is little frequented by any vessels between May and October. The most convenient anchorage (October to May) and where a vessel will be close to the Port office is with the chimney of the Coffee Company's factory bearing about N. E. and extreme of Tangacheri point W. N. W. in from 4½ to 5 fathoms sandy bottom. During the S. W. Monsoon vessels calling here should not bring Tangacheri flagstaff to the westward of north, nor anchor in less than 8 fathoms. There is little advantage in vessels calling here during this season, as communication with the shore, except by signal, is impracticable. If intending to anchor close in shore the best passage in is between the buoys. Small native brigs and pattamars usually anchor between the Port office and Factory, 3 to 4 cables off shore.

Flagstaff.—A small flagstaff 75 feet high belonging to the Port department has been erected in front of the factory, for the purpose of communicating with the ships at anchor.

Tangacheri Reef.—Quilon, besides being a very projecting point of the Travancore coast, is rendered still more unsafe to approach by the bank of hard ground, called Tangacheri Reef, extending 1½ miles to the south-west, and 2 miles to the west of the point, and 6 miles along the coast to the northward. The bank should not be approached under 13 fathoms water by day, or 17 fathoms by night, as it is deep-to. At night, in standing northward along the coast with a fresh land wind, be careful to increase the distance from the shore as the vessel approaches Quilon.

Tangacheri Settlement.—To the west of Quilon, is small and formerly belonged to the Dutch but now to the British. The head land was at one time fortified, ruins of the fortification being still visible, while one of the bastions is now occupied as a Protestant burial ground. Tangacheri Flagstaff is on an artificial mound 27 feet above high water; this mound formed the N. W. angle of the old fort. The inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Cochin, while in judicial matters they are subject to the auxiliary Court at Cochin. The custom dues are collected by the Travancore Government, who pay a money equivalent to the British Government for the same.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, in Tangacheri cove at 0 hours 28 minutes, springs rise 3 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 4 inches, neaps rise 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 3½ inches.

Aibika, or Iviker river mouth, is about 4 miles north-west from Quilon; the entrance is very shallow, with rocks off it, and patches of foul ground out to 7 fathoms, which depth is found nearly 3 miles from the shore. A large ship, taking in cargo here, must anchor well out in 6 or 7 fathoms. The bar of the river has little more than one fathom at high tide; within the entrance, the area of shallow water is

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very great, and there is canal communication with Cochin to the north, and Trivandrum to the south.

The coast from Iviker river to Cochin is all sand, and fringed with cocoanut trees.

PORKAUD.—The town of Porkaud or Porca, lying 9 miles south of Alipee, had a formerly considerable trade in coir, timber, pepper &c.

ALIPEE, or Aulapolay, Lat. 9. 29. 48·8 Long, 76. 23. 0. E, the principal seaport of the Maha Rajah of Travancore, bears N. N. W. 40 miles from Quilon point, the coast between, except near Tangacheri, is sandy and nearly straight; but 10 miles north of Quilon there is a slight indent, which does not, however, amount to one mile from a straight line drawn between the two places. The shore is safe to approach into the depth of 5 fathoms, mud; but it must be remembered that towards Alipee that depth is found nearly 3 miles off.

Alipee is a projecting part of the coast of Travancore, where trade is carried on all the year round, owing to the peculiar softness of its mud bank, which breaks the activity of the waves, and causes a large extent of smooth water, on which vessels anchor, hence it was called mud bay by early navigators.

The present bank is of recent formation; the former mud bank having slowly travelled down the coast and is now located off Thortapillay a small village 11 miles from Alipee Light.

As these mud banks frequently shift southwards advice should be taken from the Master Attendant as to the best anchorage.

In the fair season, vessels may anchor off Alipee in 3 or 4 fathoms with light house bearing E. by N.

In the S. W. Monsoon the best anchorage is in 4 fathoms with light house bearing E. by S.

LIGHT.—Alipee has a flagstaff which shows above the trees, and near it a white light house 115 feet high. The light is a revolving white light of the second order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute; it is elevated 113 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather at the distance of 20 miles. An iron screw pile pier 500 feet in length was erected in 1881, a little to the south of the Light house.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the coast in April, May and June, also in October and November; a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the coast or in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or on the mud bank off Alipee. The S. W. monsoon sets in at Alipee generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alipee occurs at 9–40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4–40 P. M.

General direction of the wind during S. W. Monson at Alipee is from W. N. W. to N. W.

J. ROHDE,

Master Attendant, Alipee.

RULES

For the better regulation of boat service at the ports of Colachel and Quilon sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\textit{7th Kartigay 1054.}}{\textit{21st November 1878.}}$

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have control over all boats and crews plying in the port.

2. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

3. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases shall be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

4. From and after the $\frac{\text{20th Kartigay 1054.}}{\text{4th December 1878.}}$ no boat shall be permitted to carry goods for passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

6. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license he shall present in person to the Boat Master an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

7. The Boat Master shall on receipt of such application, inspect the boat and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

8. A fee of 2 Rs. shall be paid for registering every boat.

9. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

10. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it, the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalum. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

11. If any person who is not the boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in, altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having

been duly registered, any number, every such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

12. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

13. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo or passengers, shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule (C) which may be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan.

14. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M and 6 P. M.

15. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

16. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale. Boats carrying one to two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives. And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of 10 Rs. or in default of payment, to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

17. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Boat Master's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower, and any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. There shall be a general descriptive register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Boat Master with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

19. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal, or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 10 rupees or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes, and for a repetition of the offence, or if in any case life may have been endangered he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

20. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in rule 16. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of License.

21. All owners of boats shall submit their boat to the inspection of the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so ; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered; any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his License which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

22. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the License will be withdrawn.

23. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Boat master shall obliterate the number.

24. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

25. For goods damaged by rain, the boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

26. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen shall be decided by the Boat Master.

27. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Boat Master's office within one week of such transfer: in default the original owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days.

28. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which Licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

* 29 The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day, as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

30. The above rules shall be considered applicable to catamarans also.

31. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the port and also during the prescribed hours only.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 28th April 1884.

32. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the Registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Boat Master who shall on the expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the Register Book.

(Signed) N. NANOOO PILLAY,
DEWAN.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum, 10th Kartigay 1054, / 24th November 1878.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Boat Master.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th November 1878. *I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and seaworthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without Cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Office 188 } *[Signature of Boat Master.*

o

C.

Schedule of Boat hire for the Ports of Colachel and Quilon.

No.	Articles.	Boat hire. Chs.	C.	Remarks
1	Coffee in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 cwts	2	...	
2	Tamarind per bundle	2	8	Each bundle not exceeding 3 cwts.
3	Fish per 4 bundles	9	...	
4	Jaggery per 3 bundles	9	...	
5	Hides per bale	7	...	
6	Cotton twist per bale	6	...	
7	Long cloth per bale	6	...	
8	Paper and gunnies per bale ...	6	...	
9	Provisions and oilmanstores per cask ...	6	...	
10	Do. Do. per case ...	3	...	
11	Liquors per 12 bottles	...	12	
12	Paddy and other grains per bag ...	2	...	
13	Tea per chest	4	...	
14	Spice per chest	14	...	
15	Arecanuts per bag	2	...	
16	Laurel nut do	2	...	
17	Crockery per box	2	...	
18	General cargo per cwt.	2	...	
19	Timber logs per candy	4	...	
20	Planks per corge	28	...	
21	Do. double per corge	56	...	
22	Cocoanuts with husk per 1,000 ...	36	...	
23	Do. without do. do. ...	15	...	
24	Copra per bale	8	...	
25	Ginger do.	8	...	
26	Turmeric do.	8	...	
27	Coir do.	10	...	
28	Iron, Copper & other metals per candy ...	8	...	
29	Europe twist per bale	4	...	
30	Silk cases each	2	...	
31	Umbrellas per box	4	...	
32	Crackers do.	4	...	
33	Jars per 100	35	...	
34	Preserves per chest	2	...	
35	Paddy per 100 Parahs	8	...	
36	Wheat and other grains per candy ...	8	...	
37	Passengers per head	4	...	
38	Ballast per ton	14	...	

Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays, or beyond the hours specified in Rule 14 during ordinary days.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of hire for Boats.					Chs.		Chs.
Single Boat with	6 oars	in fair weather	to Pattamar		10	To Ships	20
Do.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	8	Do.	14
Do.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	7	Do.	12

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul weather four rates.

A Boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Boat Master.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to cancel clause 29 of the Boat rules for the ports of Quilon and Colachel dated $\frac{\text{21st November 1878.}}{\text{7th Kartigay 1054.}}$

BOAT RULES

For the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Ports.
2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.
3. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.
4. Similarly the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.
5. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.
6. From and after the 20th Instant, no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.
7. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat or, taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.
8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.
9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.
10. A fee of two rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.
11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalum figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall, on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed Schedule (C) which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A.M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman, or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale:

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees, or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower** And any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (Form D.) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

* Modified by Notification dated 20th June 1876.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain, boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the Boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boat men shall be decided by the Boat Master or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's Office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31.* The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or Ships' stores all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 9th March 1881.

34. All Boat owners shall have their Boats inspected and registered as required by the above Rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry, 6th October 1874. — A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Dewan.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of the Boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit   to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Names of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Alleppey, Master Attendant's Office, 187 — *Signature of Master Attendant.*

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION. *

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey as per schedule C. appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat-hire) will take effect from the $\frac{\text{1st January 1881}}{\text{19th Margaly 1056}}$ and continue in force till further notice.

1. Cocoanut with husk ... ...Re. 1 per 1,000
2. Do. without do. ... ...chs. 8 „ „
3. Copra, Ginger, Turmeric, Coffee, Pepper, wheat and other grains in bags or robins ... 5¼ per candy
4. Metals ... . 5¼ „ „

* Modified by Notification dated 20th December 1880.

5.	Coir in bales and Yarn or Fibre...		...	6½	per candy.
6.	Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c. ...		...	7	,, ,,
7.	Rope, Twine in bundles ...		...	6½	,, ,,
8.	Piece goods, gunnies, Twine in bales		...	4	,, bale.
9.	Stationery		...	5¼	,, candy.
10.	Silk cases...		...	2	,, case.
11.	China paper		...	2	,, ,,
12.	Umbrellas and Crackers ...		...	3	,, ,,
13.	Crockery and preserves ...		...	2	,, ,,
14.	Jars		...	17	,, 100
15.	Tea 3 chs. per chest 1½ chs. per ½ chest 1 ch. per ¼ chest.				
16.	Cardamoms		... chs.	14	per chest.
17.	Paddy		... ,,	6	,, candy.
18.	Firewood		... ,,	12	,, 1,500 litters.
19.	Water		... ,,	6	,, Hhd.
	Do.	Re. 1			,, leaguer.
	Do. in bulk	,, 1	,,	7	,, boat.
20.	Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing ...	,, 1	,,	2	
21.	Shipping Planks ...	,, 1			,, corge.
	Do. Do. Double ...	,, 2			,, Do.
	Do. Timber logs ...		,,	4	,, candy.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Half hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Rates of hire for passenger boats.

Single boats with	6	Oars in fair weather	to Pattamar	10 chs.	Ships	20 chs.
Do.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	8 ,,	Do.	14 ,,
Do.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 ,,	Do.	12 ,,

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul, four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hour, double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry on Circuit,
Paravoor, 20th December 1880.

FOBM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this col.

Signature of Master Attendant.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 of the boat rules for the port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875, that in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry,
20th June 1876.
16th Auny 1051.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient in the interests of trade to reduce the Pier toll and Tramway hire at the port of Alleppey, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, until further notice, the following rates in supersession of those at present in force.

I. Pier Toll.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ordinary goods per candy	,,	1	,,
Heavy goods.			
Steam boilers each	12	,,	,,
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing ‡ a ton or upwards per ton	2	,,	,,
Four-wheeled carriages each	3	,,	,,
Two-wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	,,
Ponies each	1	8	,,
Horses each	2	,,	,,
Dogs, sheep and other animals each ...	,,	1	,,
Piano-forte each	3	,,	,,

II. Tramway Hire.

Per candy	,,	1	,,

2. The rates named in the above schedule shall take effect from the 12th March 1881. / 1st Pungoony 1056. but shall not apply to salt landed under the contracts already entered into for 1056.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th March 1881.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Regulation I of 1061, it is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah that from and after the 1st January 1886 / 19th Margaly 1061 the Port Dues levied at the Port of Alleppey shall be at the rate of 9 pies per ton.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th December 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

‡ Modified by Notification dated 31st May 1884.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

Supt's. Ranges.	*Chowkeys.*	*Supt's. Ranges.*	*Chowkeys.*
		SHERTALAY ...	...Veloothoolly.
ARAMBOLY	...Aramboly.		Kundanaad.
	Poonacoolam.		Mookum.
	Alavakara.		Anthacarally.
	Unjegramum.	PARAVOOR ...	...Chathanaad.
MANACOODY	...Manacoody.		Varaupulay.
	Colachel.		Monumbum or Palliport.
	Puttanum.		Bagavathikota.
	Poovar.		Ramesverumkota.
	Vilinjum.		Edapully.
	Poonthoray.		Mamalay.
	Anjengo.		Paravoor Thottumukam.
	Kayencolum.	ARIENKAVOO	...Achenkovil.
SHERTALAY	...Katoor.		Kolathoorpula.
	Manacodum.		Arienkavoo.

Besides these, there is the Alleppey Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkey at Areecootty under the Cottayam Peishcar, the Chowkeys of Quilon and Paroor which are under the control of the Quilon Peishkar, the Chowkeys of Vellyamuttum and Goodalore, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the conrol of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Coffee Districts.

RULES

Regarding hire of Palankeen Bearers, Carts and Coolies.

1.—The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom (Indian league of 4 miles,) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and one Cavady Cooly shall be 2 Rupees for each cauthom.

2.—Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or 1 rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3.—The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and one Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrums per cauthom.

4.—If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and 3 cash for the first day, and 4¾ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5.—A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of, shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mile, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to travel back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6.—The hire for a Cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for a cauthom.

7.—The hire for a Baggage Cooly shall be 8 cash per mile or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8.—All applications for bearers, coolies, carts and boats for parties travelling from Trevandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trevandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts, and baggage boats at Trevandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sherangheel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies,

and with the Tahsildar of Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers, and coolies.

9.—All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trevandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to, by the Tahsildar of Quilon, in a similar mode.

10.—Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, and coolies &c. from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent at that Station.

11.—Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12.—No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of the dâk laid will be paid on demand.

13.—A Memo of the charges will be furnished to the traveller either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the Officer who supplies the bearers, &c.

N. B.—As bearers, &c. are not readily procurable at all stations it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

SPECIAL RATES

Sanctioned for the Roads from Cottayam and Chunganacherry and Peermade.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be 1 chuckrum and 4 cash per mile per man.
2. Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive half hire at 10 cash each man per mile.
3. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) going loaded shall be 4 chuckrums a mile.
4. The hire for a cart going empty shall be 2 chuckrums per mile.
5. The hire for a cart going to Peermade loaded and returning empty shall be 6 chuckrums per mile.
6. If carts are detained, batta at the rate of 7 chuckrums per driver and pair of bullocks shall be paid.
7. The hire for a Baggage cooly shall be one chuckrum per mile.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Maracan and Rowers.

Whereas the rates at which Rowers and Maracan are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter.

			As.	P.
Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile	...6	Cash=	0	2
Do. empty Do. Do, Do	...3	Cash=	0	1
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat, for day	2½	Fan.=	5	7
If Rowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be paid Batta at the rate every day of	1	Fan.=	2	2

The persons for whom Rowers, &c. are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The Rowers, &c., must be paid before they are expected to move the Boat.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

According to the foregoing Rules, the rates of hire will be as follows:

From	Distance. Miles.	Hire of a Rower for going with loaded Cabin Boat. Single hire. Chs.	Ca.	Do. for going & coming with *loaded* Cabin Boat. Double hire. Chs.	Ca.	Do. for going with loaded & coming with empty Cabin Boat. One & a ½ hire. Chs.	Ca.	Do. for going with loaded & returning without Boat. One & a ¼ hire. Chs.	Ca.
TREVANDRUM *to*									
Anjengo ...	19	7	2	14	4	10	11	8	14
Colitotum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5
Sherneer Kadavoo	24	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4
From NADAYARA *to*									
Quilon	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10
,, QUILON *to*									
Chowray... ...	7	2	10	5	4	3	15	3	4
Ponmanay ...	9	3	6	6	12	5	1	4	3
Karunagapully ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,
Kayencolum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5
Areepand ...	30	11	4	22	8	16	14	14	1
Mavelikaray ...	25	9	6	18	12	14	1	11	11
Thircoonnapolay..	28	10	8	21	,,	15	12	13	2
Karumady ...	37	13	14	27	12	20	13	17	5
Ambalapolay ...	38	14	4	28	8	21	6	17	13
Alleppey... ...	49	18	6	36	12	27	9	22	15
Ariaud	53	19	14	39	12	29	13	24	13
Cottayam ...	64	24	,,	48	,,	36	,,	30	,,
Shertallay ...	66	24	12	49	8	37	2	30	15
Vycome	74	27	12	55	8	41	10	34	11
Areecootty ...	80	30	,,	60	,,	45	,,	37	8
Cochin	88	33	,,	66	,,	49	8	41	4
Alwaye	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10
Paroor	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10
Carupadana ...	130	48	12	97	8	73	2	60	15
Pathanapoorum...	33	12	6	24	12	18	9	15	7
From ALLEPPEY *to*									
Cottayam ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,
,, Do. to Chunganachery...	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10
From Chunganachery to Sharetalay ...	26	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4
,, Cottayam to Cochin	31	11	10	23	4	17	7	14	8
,, Mavelikaray to Alleppey... ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5

From Colitotum to Edava via the Vurkalay Hills 6 Miles.

,, Sherneecadavoo across the Hill to Nadayara 4 Do.

,, Nadayara to Paravoor 4 Do.

,, Vurkalay to Do. 7 Do.

NOTIFICATION

Prohibiting the Shooting of Elephants.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.

3. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties soecified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorized by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
18th October 1869.

T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE

To Europeans and Americans resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar, through the British Resident which if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore are expected *in like manner*, to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section I of Regulation III of 1060, it is hereby notified that from and after the $\frac{\text{1st Chingom 1061.}}{\text{15th August 1885.}}$ a monthly deduction of one Chuckram in the Rupee will be made from the salary of all Police officers not entitled to the benefit of the service pension rules, to form a "Superannuation Fund" under the said regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
8th August 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR.
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Public servants of the classes noted in the margin are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer or by any means, directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within their respective jurisdictions, without the previous sanction of the Government being obtained thereto.

Judges.
Munsiffs.
Dewan Peishcars and Deputy and Assistant Peishcars.
Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars including Kundukrishy and Melcunganum Tahsildars or Superintendents.
Officers of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Officers of the Public Works Department down to grade of Sub-Overseers.
Officers of the Forest and Cardamom Departments down to the grade of Aminadars.

2. Applications for permission should state the situation, extent and nature of the land desired to be acquired, the tenure on which it is held, its pattom, the tax payable thereupon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the public servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family. Printed forms will be supplied from the Huzur on application.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interest in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit is within the meaning of Rule 1.

These rules shall apply to all Huzur officers and officers on the establishment of the High Court who draw a salary of 150 Rupees and upwards.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th November 1883.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

CIRCULAR.

There being reason to believe that Pooliars and other humbler classes of the population still find difficulty in getting free access to the public Courts and Cutcherries and are not unfrequently obstructed in the use of the public highways and markets, His Highness' Government deem it necessary to call the attention of all public officers to an order issued from the Huzur on this subject on the 26th Panguni 1045, and to impress upon all concerned that the Courts and Cutcherries of the State and all public roads and market places are open alike to all classes of His Highness' subjects without distinction of creed or caste, and that no man shall be allowed to hinder another from the free use of them on any ground whatsoever, such hindrance being an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject and calculated to defeat the impartial administration of justice.

Any public officer who may be found to deny free access to himself, on business, to any section of the population and who may not personally receive or hear petitions from any person or conduct investigations into cases in the presence and within the hearing of the parties concerned on the ground that such persons are of low caste, will be visited with the severest displeasure of Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
21st July 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND DISTRICTS OR TALUQS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Palpanabapuram or Southern...	Palpanabapuram.	Thovala	Poothapaundy.
		Agastheeswarem	Yedalacoody.
		Eraneel	Eraneel.
		Kulculam	Palpanabapuram.
		Velavencode	Coolithoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray.
		Trevandrum	Trevandrum.
		Nedoovengaad	Nedoovengaad.
		Sheraingeel	Attengal.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunattoor	Uddur.
		Karunagapully	Pudnaircoluncara
		Kartigapully	Aripaud.
		Mavelikaray	Mavelikaray.
		Chenganoor	Chenganoor.
		Tiruvella	Tiruvella.
		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay.
		Kotarakaray	Kotarakaray.
		Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Cottayam or Northern......	Cottayam.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vykam	Vykam.
		Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor.
		Cottayam	Thirnnakaray.
		Changanacherry	Changanacherry.
		Meenachel	Palah.
		Moovattupulay	Moovattupulay.
		Thodoopulay	Karicode.
		Kunnattunaud	Peroombavoor.
		Aulangaud	Tiruwaloor.
		Paravoor	Cunnencolankara.

JURISDICTION OF THE ZILLAH AND MUNSIFF COURTS.

District or Zillah Courts.	Munsiff Courts subordinate to each Zillah.	Kelvies, Adigaroms, Praverthies or Maniams in each District comprising Jurisdiction of the Zillah and Munsiff Courts.
Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil	All the Kelvies in the Thovala and Agastheesuram Districts.
	Pulpanabapoorom ..	All the Adigaroms in the Kulcolum and Erraneel Districts.
Trevandrum...	Neyyattankara	All the Adigaroms in the Velavancode District; and Neyyattankara, Parashallay, Kunnathookal Kollayil, Coolathoor, and Peroonkadavilah in the Neyyattankara District.
	Trevandrum (old) ..	Nellamun, Oolloor, Coolathoor, Kalacoottom, Palkulangara & Puttom in the Trevandrum District.
	Do. (new) ...	Vunjioor, & Vattioorkavoo in the Trevandrum District; Naimom, Vilapil, Kottookal, & Marookil in the Neyyattankara District, and Kulathummal, Perunkulam, Nedumungad, Arianad, Olamalakel and Karakulam in the Nedumungad District.
	Sherayankil	All the Adigaroms in the Sherayankil District, Vamanapuram and Vembayam in the Nedumungad District and Pallipuram and Tho nakel in the Trevandrum District.
Quilon. ...	Quilon	All the Praverties in the Quilon District and Thevalacara and Chavara in the Karunagapalli District.
	Krishnapuram	Karunagapalli, Kulashakarapuram, Puthupalli, Krishnapuram, Thalava and Ponmana in the Karunagapalli District; Pandalam Vadakakara, Pandalam Thekakara, Thamarakulam, Pallikal and Nuranad in the Mavelicara District; and Pathiyur in the Kartigapalli District.
	Kottarakaray	All the Praverties in the Kottarakaray, Puthnapuram, and Kunattur Districts and Omalloor in the Chenganoor District.
	Shencotta	All the Maniams in the Shencotta District.
	Aripaud	Karthigapalli, Aripad, Kirikad, Cheraud, Pallipaud, Muthukulam, Kelakakara, Kumarapuram and Thrikunnapullai in the Karthigapalli District, and Mavelicara, Kannamangalam, Thekakara and Ala in the Mavelicara District.
Alleppey. ...	Tiruvella (as a tentative measure) ...	All the Praverties in the Tiruvella and Chenganoor Districts except Omalloor in the latter, and Manjadikara, Changanacheri, Puthupalli and Kanjerapalli in the Changanacheri District.
	Alleppey	All the Praverties in the Ambullapulla District, and Muttar, Velianad and Nilamperur in the Changanacheri District.
	Shertallai...	All the Praverties in the Shertallai District.
	Vyoome	All the Praverties in the Vycome District except Mulakulam, and Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in the Ettumanoor District.
	Cottayam...	All the Praverties in the Cottayam, Ettumanoor and Meenachel Districts except Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in Ettumanur and Ramapuram in Meenachel.
Paravoor ...	Muvattupullai	All the Praverties in the Muvattupulai, Todupulai and Kunnatanad Districts except Thrikakara, Edapalli Thekkumbagum and Vadakkumbagam in Kunnatnad, Manjapara in the Alengaud District, Molakulam in the Vycome District and Ramapuram in the Meenachel District.
	Paravoor	All the Proverties in the Paroor District & Alengaud, irur, Chengamanad, Kothakulangara, Puthenchira and Puthenvelicara in the Alengaud District, and Edapalli Thekkumbagam and Vadakkumbagam and Thrikakara in the Kunnatnad District.

ROUTES OF MAIN TRUNK ROADS AND BACKWATERS, WITH DISTANCES AND TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.

A Star (*) denotes Travellers' Bungalow.

Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.
Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly, viâ Aramboly Pass, 94 Miles.		
Trevandrum*	0	
Neyattenkaray*	11	
Coolithoray*	12	
Oodagherry*	10	
Nagercoil*	9	
Aramboly	8	
Travancore Frontier	3½	53½ miles.
Panagoody*	2½	British Territory.
Tinnevelly* (Railway Station) ...	38	Do. do.
Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Port.		
Nagercoil*	0	
Colachel*	14	
Backwater from Trevandrum to Trichoor & Shoranore viâ Cochin 192 miles.		
Trevandrum Basin*	0	By Backwater.
Anjengo	18	By Backwater.
Nadayara*	8	By Backwater.
Quilon* (Sea Port)	12	By Backwater.
Airenthengo*	18	By Backwater.
Carmaudy*	20	By Backwater.
Alleppey* (Sea Port)	11	By Backwater.
Cochin* (Do.)	39	By Backwater. British Territory
Trichoor*	46	By Backwater. Cochin Do.
Shoranore Railway Station By (road) ...	20	British Do.
Road from Tredm. (Fort) to Northern Frontier, viâ Cottayam, 156 Miles.		
Trevandrum*	0	
Bavanapuram	20	
Nellamail	9	
Cottaracurray*	17	
Yanadymungalum	6	
Uddoor*	7	
Pundalam	7	
Chenganoor	9	
Chunganacherry	12	
Cottayam*	10	97 miles.
Yettumanoor	7	
Yalacaud	8	
Koothatcolem	8	
Moovattoopolay	12	
Perumbaloor	12	
Northern Frontier	12	156 miles.

Stages.	Distances.	REMARKS.
Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Shencottah, 64 Miles.		
Trevandrum *	0	
Nedoovengaud*...	12	
Pallode	10	
Muddathorycawny	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Colathoorpolay*...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Camp Gorge	8	
Ariencavoo*	6	
Poolyaray*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
Road from Alleppey to Peermade, Goodalore & Cumbum, 98 Miles.		
Alleppey*	0	By Backwater.
Cottayam	16	By Backwater.
Warroor *	17	By road.
Cangerapully	6	By road.
Moondakayem*	9	Foot of Ghaut. By road.
Peermade* (Araday)	16	Head of Ghaut. By road.
Perriar Ferry*	11	By road.
Goodalore Ghaut head	10	By road.
Goodalore	7	British.
Cumbum...	6	Do.
Road from Quilon to Shencottah 60 Miles.		
Quilon*	0	
Koondra	10	
Cottaracurray	6	
Poonalore	12	
Camp Gorge	15	
Ariencavoo*	6	
Poolyaray	5	
Shencottah *	5	
Road from Kayencolum to Poonalore (on Road from Quilon to Shencottah) 35 Miles.		
Kayencolum (Backwater)	0	
Pullicul*.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Uddoor*	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Pathanapuram*...	10	
Poonalore*	7	

PENSION RULES

ESTABLISHED UNDER SIGN MANUAL BY HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHA RAJAH

Under date the $\frac{\textit{15th August } 1864.}{\textit{1st Chingom } 1040.}$

1. All public servants drawing monthly salaries of 30 rupees and upwards and named in the annexed List marked A, shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

2. The applicant for pension must have served the Sircar for a period not less than 15 years, on a monthly salary of 10 rupees and upwards.

3. If the applicant's service fall short of 30 years, he cannot have a pension, unless incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity. Competent medical testimony to such incapacity shall always accompany an application for pension in such circumstances. But when service is more than 30 years, such testimony shall not be required.

4. Public servants of standing between 15 and 20 years who are entitled to pension under these rules, shall be granted pensions equal to one-fourth of their monthly salaries calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the applic - tion for pension. If the service has been for more than 20 but less than 30 years, and the public servant is entitled to pension under these rules, the amount shall be one-third of the monthly salary calculated in the manner above stated. Similarly, if the public servant has served 30 years or upwards, and his case satisfies the rules, the amount of his pension shall be one-half of his monthly salary calculated as above.

5. In no case, however, is the amount of pension to exceed 500 rupees a month.

6. Pensions granted under these rules are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

7. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred. The pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted or to their authorized Vakeels.

8. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

9. Service as substitute does not count towards pension when the substitute holds no substantive appointment.

10. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in one of the grades specified in the annexed List marked B.

11. Periods of service before the age of 18 shall not count towards pension.

A.

Dewan.
Dewan Peishcar.
Vallia Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Dewan's Secretary.
Police, Maramut, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do. Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Do. Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoo Kariacar.
Chellom Kariacar.
Sheristadar of the Petition Department, Palace.
Tutor to the Young Princes.
Stable Kariacar.
Judge of the Sadr Court.
Registrar to Do.
Judge of the Zillah Court.
Munsiff.
Tahsildar.
Superintendents of Police. Quilon and Trevandrum.
Sheristadar of the Commercial Department.
Huzur Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzur Treasurer.
Manager, Huzur Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzur Head Royasom.
Do. Deputy do.
Jemabundy Head do.
Unjel Superintendent.
Manager, Sadr Court's English Office.
Supervisor of Salt Bankshalls.
Chowkey Superintendent.
Extra Police Officer.
Jail Superintendent.

Pillamars, Royasoms, Goomastas, Cashkeepers, Translators, Writers, Samprethies and Visharippoos drawing monthly salaries of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzur Cutcherry, Sadr Court, Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List A.

Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomastakenmars and Clerks in the Huzur Cutcherry and Sadr Court; and every Office in the other Departments, to which is attached a monthly salary of 10 Rupees or upwards excepting such grade as that of Peon.

No. 1117.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that in the interests of trade the export duty on the thirty articles enumerated in list A hereto annexed is abolished with effect from the $\frac{\text{1st Kumbam, 1060.}}{\text{11th February 1885.}}$

The annexed Import and Export Tariffs will supersede those now in force at the Chowkeys in Travancore from the date above said and no customs duty shall be levied except in accordance therewith.

Trevandrum,
3rd February 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured as per No. 4 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

Salt	do.	No. 3	do.
Spirits	do.	No. 2	do.

2. Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

3. The Sirkar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sirkar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated $\frac{\text{14th Vycausy, 1040.}}{\text{26th May, 1865.}}$ published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{1st Auny, 1040.}}{\text{13th June, 1865.}}$

4. No opium can be imported except by the Government Contractor and after payment of duty to the British Indian Government *Vide* Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{13th August, 1884.}}{\text{30th Karkadagum, 1059.}}$ published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated $\frac{\text{26th August, 1884.}}{\text{12th Avany, 1060.}}$

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty. Rs.	A.
1	ARMS, AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES—*				
	Fire-arms and parts thereof—				
	1. Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	...	...	50	0
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	...	...	30	0
	3. Pistols, for each	...	...	15	0
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	...	...	10	0
	5. Springs used for fire-arms, for each	...	...	8	0
	6. Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	...	...	5	0
	7. Revolver-breeches for each cartridge they will carry ...	...	...	2	8
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tongs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for and all tools used for cleaning or putting together, or loading the same, for each	...	...	1	8
	9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	...	...	10	0
	10. Machines for capping cartridges for each	...	...	2	8
	Exception 1. Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free				
	Exception 2. Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear				

* Articles enumerated under No. 1 will not be allowed to be imported by sea into any other Port than Alleppey—*Vide* Notification dated 17th June 1879. / 4th Auny 1054. published at page 465 of the Travancore Gazette dated 24th June 1879. / 11th Auny 1054.

IMPORT TARIFF.—*(continued.)*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. As.	
	diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free.			
	Proviso 1. No duty in excess of 10 per cent advalorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			
	Proviso 2. When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, or purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent, advalorem and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common... ...	lb.	0 5	10 per cent.
	Do. sporting	,,	1 0	10 per cent.
	All other sorts	... ...	*Advalorem*	10 per cent.
2	LIQUORS*—			
	Ale, beer, and porter except when condensed or concentrated	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	1 Anna.
	Cider, and other fermented liquors	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.		
	Liqueurs	,,	... ...	Rupees 4.

* Liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. *Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 268 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1040. / 8th August 1865.

IMPORT TARIFF.—*(Concluded.)*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	Spirit, intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	... ...	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Spirit, when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than 20 per cent of a spirit of the strength of London proof	... ...	,,	
	Spirit, when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	... ...	Rupees 4 and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles containing more than four ounces	,,		
	Spirit, other sorts	,,		
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 2 8
	All other sorts of wines ...			,, 1
	SALT—			
	N. B. Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of the Government.			
	Indippoo	Indian Md. or 3,200 Tolas.	... ...	Rs. 2
	TOBACCO†—			
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 Tolas	2 2	8 per cent.
	English Tobacco used for smoking	lb.	3 8	
	Cigars	,,	3 8	
	Cigarettes	... ...	*Ad valorem.*	
	Goodak	lb.	0 8	
	Unmanufactured	... ...	... ...	As hitherto

† Raw and confected dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE *(a)*—				
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	2. Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables tanned and untanned...	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE *(a)*—				5 per cent.
	1. Arecanuts without husk ...	Candy.	125	0	
	2. Do. in husk... ...	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE *(a)*—				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				5 per cent if exported to British India or Sircar Cochin and 3 As, per Md. in other cases.
	1. Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	
	2. Rice	Do.	3	4	
	3. Green gram	Do.	4	0	
	4. Paroompayaru	Do.	3	0	
	5. Horse gram	Do.	2	4	
	6. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
V	COFFEE *(a)*—				
	1. Pealed coffee	Cwt.	20	0	5 per cent.
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	
VI	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	14	0	
	2. Laurel oil	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	Do.	1	12	1 per cent.
VII	HIDES—TANNED—				
	1. Country Buffalo	Score.	80	0	
	2. Cow	Do.	60	0	
	3. Goat skins	Do.	16	0	
	4. Sheep	Do.	11	0	
	5. Deer	Do.	8	0	
	6. Kid	Do.	6	0	
	UNTANNED—				
	1. Country Buffalo	Do.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	4. Sheep	Do.	5	8	
	5. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	6. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	7. All other hides or skins ...	...	...*Ad valorem*		

(a) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 19 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edapully, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above & pepper Vide notification Nos. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 767 dated 6th Edavam 1044 / 18th May 1869., published at page 127 of the 1st Auny 1040 / 13th June 1865. and at page 329 of the 6th Vaikasy 1044 / 18th May 1869. Travancore Gazette.

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	5 per cent
	Note—Elephant's tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a Ragadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped Malabar ...	Cwt.	10	0	
	2. Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Galingal	Do.	3	8	
X	SALT FISH...	Do.	3	0	
XI	TAMARIND...	Do.	2	8	
XII	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (a)—				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour	Do.	20	0	
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Turmeric	Do.	7	0	
	2. Pingil	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (b)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 2 INDIAN MAUNDS—(c)	... ...	...	...	700 Rs.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (a)—				
	1. Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharum	Candy.	12	0	10 per cent.
	2. Cole teak (d)	Do.	5	0	
	3. Anjelly, Jack, Thambavoo & Karingali (d)	Do.	6	0	
	4. All descriptions of jungle wood besides the above ...	Do.	4	0	

[b] Unless otherwise authorized, pepper intended to pass out of the country cannot be exported, if by sea, from any other Ports than Alleppey and Quilon, or, if by land, or back-water, by any other routes than Villiyamuttom, Peroovuthanum, [now Goodalor] Atchencoil, Ariencavoo, Kulathoopolay, Aramboly, Aroocooty, Bagawathicottah, Verapulay and Mamalay. But if intended to be shipped at British Cochin shall as usual be covered by a certificate from the frontier Chowkey of Aroocooty. Vide notification No. 767 dated $\frac{\text{6th Edavom 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869,}}$ published at page 329 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{6th Vaikasy 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$

[c] Vide notification 2303 dated $\frac{\text{13th Audy 1055.}}{\text{26th July 1880.}}$ published at page 599 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{21st Audy 1055.}}{\text{3rd August 1880.}}$

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*concluded*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
	5. XIX (1) planks (*d*)	100 Thuvados	100	0	10 Per cent.
	6. XIX (3) do.	Do.	75	0	
	7. XIX (4) do.	Do.	40	0	
	8. Knees and ribs used in ship building	Corge.	40	0	
	9. Do. for small vessels ...	Do.	20	0	
	10. Do. for boats	Do.	10	0	
	11. Bamboos	100	10	0	
	12. Palmyra rafters	100 koles	5	0	
	13. Boats of Anchelly	Parah.	0	4	
	14. Do. of all other kinds of timber	Do.	0	3	
	15. Poonay masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 viruls ...	... ...	125	0	
	16. Do. Do. below 12 viruls.	... ...	80	0	
	17. Logs for catamaran Vamboo.	Each.	10	0	
	18. All other kinds do. ...	Do.	2	0	

[d] Teak, Blackwood and Karingalee, if purchased from the Commercial depôt or from any depôt under the Forest Conservator and if covered by a pass from the Commercial Agent or the Forest Conservator shall be passed free.

A.

NAMES OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT DUTY ON WHICH HAS BEEN ABOLISHED.

1. Arrack, [cocoanut].
2. Candy, [Palmyra].
3. Arrack, [Palmyra].
4. Toddy for distilling [Do.]
5. Sweet toddy [Do.]
6. Black gram.
7. Gingelly seed.
8. Chammah.
9. Thinah.
10. Ragy.
11. Varagoo.
12. Varagory.
13. Castor seed.
14. Gingelly oil.
15. Horns—cow.
16. Horns—Stag and Deer.
17. Do. Bison.
18. Sugar hard.
19. Do. soft.
20. Maramungel.
21. Manchanay.
22. Jute.
23. Fibre.
24. Robe.
25. Areca trees.
26. Cocoanut rafters.
27. Oil-mills.
28. Yannathonee.
29. Codapana.
30. Water wheels.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Briggs.

Chief Superintendent, Malabar Coast Division.
Head Quarters, Calicut, Malabar.

E. Wallis.

Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters, Cochin.

Alleppey, a 2nd Class Postal combined Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M

In charge of Post Master.

Kayancolam, a third Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

Quilon, a 3rd Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postal Signaller.

Trevandrum, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

S. C. Moothooswamy Pillay, Telegraph Master.
A. Shunmugum Pillay, Signaller.

Nagercoil, a 3rd Class Postal combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to. 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6. P. M.

In charge of Post Master.

SECTION I.

Summary of General Information.

Charges for Inland, Private and State Telegrams.

Class.	First eight words or group of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1

	Rs.	As.
Additional charges :—		
Reply Paid Telegrams (Rule 17 in Section IV)—		
Minimum	0	8
Maximum	2	0
Acknowledgment of delivery (Rule 18 in Section IV)	1	0
Multiple telegrams (Rule 19 in Section IV) each 100 words or less	0	4
Repetition (Rule 20, in Section IV)	One quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag to or from ships (see Section XXIII) per telegram	1	0
Boat hire (see Section XXII)		
Copies of Telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 19 in Section IV.	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section IV.

Charges for Foreign Telegrams.

To	Per word. From India.		Per word. From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
All countries in Europe (except Russia & Turkey)...	2	13	2	15
Ceylon	0	3	0	4½

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see Sections V to XII. The division of India and Burma is between Ramoo and Maungdaw. Ramoo office is in India : Maungdaw office is in Burma.

Telegram Forms.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all offices. Books containing 100 forms for inland or for foreign telegrams with counterfoils can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph offices. (Price 4 annas each.)

COMPLAINTS.—All complaints should be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

INLAND TELEGRAMS CAN BE TELEGRAPHED TO ANY INDIAN PORTS TO BE POSTED TO PLACES BEYOND INDIAN LIMITS. (RULE 6, II IN SECTION IV.)

Example—

Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).
To—Bombay, *From—Calcutta,*
To—Mrs. Johnson, *From—W. Johnson.*
20, *Cambridge Terrace,*
Hyde Park,
London. Post registered Bombay.
Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, *plus* 8 annas for postage, registration, &c. Telegrams to be forwarded by *Post registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to 2 P. M. *(Madras Time)* on the day of sailing of the Homeward Mail.

CODE ADDRESSES IN ENGLAND.—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under abbreviated or code addresses are warned that unless such addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office or by the Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, London, nor is such registration applicable to messages sent *via* Turkey. Claims for refund due to insufficient registration are rejected by the Authorities in England.

MOULMEIN ROUTE.—Attention is called to the reduced rates at which telegrams can be sent to Siam, Cochin-China, Tonquin and Annam, *via* Tavoy.

SECTION II.

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	21 ...	1	5	2	10	5	4
9 ...	0	9	1	2	2	4	22 ...	1	6	2	12	5	8
10 ...	0	10	1	4	2	8	23 ...	1	7	2	14	5	12
11 ...	0	11	1	6	2	12	24 ...	1	8	3	0	6	0
12 ...	0	12	1	8	3	0	25 ...	1	9	3	2	6	4
13 ...	0	13	1	10	3	4	26 ...	1	10	3	4	6	8
14 ...	0	14	1	12	3	8	27 ...	1	11	3	6	6	12
15 ...	0	15	1	14	3	12	28 ...	1	12	3	8	7	0
16 ...	1	0	2	0	4	0	29 ...	1	13	3	10	7	4
17 ...	1	1	2	2	4	4	30 ...	1	14	3	12	7	8
18 ...	1	2	2	4	4	8	31 ...	1	15	3	14	7	12
19 ...	1	3	2	6	4	12	32 ...	2	0	4	0	8	0
20 ...	1	4	2	8	5	0	33 ...	2	1	4	2	8	4

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.—(Continued).

Words	Deferred Rs.	Deferred As.	Ordinary Rs.	Ordinary As.	Urgent Rs.	Urgent As.	Words	Deferred Rs.	Deferred As.	Ordinary Rs.	Ordinary As.	Urgent Rs.	Urgent As.
34 ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	68 ...	4	4	8	8	17	0
35 ...	2	3	4	6	8	12	69 ...	4	5	8	10	17	4
36 ...	2	4	4	8	9	0	70 ...	4	6	8	12	17	8
37 ...	2	5	4	10	9	4	71 ...	4	7	8	14	17	12
38 ...	2	6	4	12	9	8	72 ...	4	8	9	0	18	0
39 ...	2	7	4	14	9	12	73 ...	4	9	9	2	18	4
40 ...	2	8	5	0	10	0	74 ...	4	10	9	4	18	8
41 ...	2	9	5	2	10	4	75 ...	4	11	9	6	18	12
42 ...	2	10	5	4	10	8	76 ...	4	12	9	8	19	0
43 ...	2	11	5	6	10	12	77 ...	4	13	9	10	19	4
44 ...	2	12	5	8	11	0	78 ...	4	14	9	12	19	8
45 ...	2	13	5	10	11	4	79 ...	4	15	9	14	19	12
46 ...	2	14	5	12	11	8	80 ...	5	0	10	0	20	0
47 ...	2	15	5	14	11	12	81 ...	5	1	10	2	20	4
48 ...	3	0	6	0	12	0	82 ...	5	2	10	4	20	8
49 ...	3	1	6	2	12	4	83 ...	5	3	10	6	20	12
50 ...	3	2	6	4	12	8	84 ...	5	4	10	8	21	0
51 ...	3	3	6	6	12	12	85 ...	5	5	10	10	21	4
52 ...	3	4	6	8	13	0	86 ...	5	6	10	12	21	8
53 ...	3	5	6	10	13	4	87 ...	5	7	10	14	21	12
54 ...	3	6	6	12	13	8	88 ...	5	8	11	0	22	0
55 ...	3	7	6	14	13	12	89 ...	5	9	11	2	22	4
56 ...	3	8	7	0	14	0	90 ...	5	10	11	4	22	8
57 ...	3	9	7	2	14	4	91 ...	5	11	11	6	22	12
58 ...	3	10	7	4	14	8	92 ...	5	12	11	8	23	0
59 ...	3	11	7	6	14	12	93 ...	5	13	11	10	23	4
60 ...	3	12	7	8	15	0	94 ...	5	14	11	12	23	8
61 ...	3	13	7	10	15	4	95 ...	5	15	11	14	23	12
62 ...	3	14	7	12	15	8	96 ...	6	0	12	0	24	0
63 ...	3	15	7	14	15	12	97 ...	6	1	12	2	24	4
64 ...	4	0	8	0	16	0	98 ...	6	2	12	4	24	8
65 ...	4	1	8	2	16	4	99 ...	6	3	12	6	24	12
66 ...	4	2	8	4	16	8	100 ...	6	4	12	8	25	0
67 ...	4	3	8	6	16	12							

SECTION III.

Table of charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge. Rs.	Charge. A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	Charge. A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	Charge. A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	Charge. A.
			11 ...	30	15	21 ...	59	1	31 ...	87	3
2 ...	5	10	12 ...	33	12	22 ...	61	14	32 ...	90	0
3 ...	8	7	13 ...	36	9	23 ...	64	11	33 ...	92	13
4 ...	11	4	14 ...	39	6	24 ...	67	8	34 ...	95	10
5 ...	14	1	15 ...	42	3	25 ...	70	5	35 ...	98	7
6 ...	16	14	16 ...	45	0	26 ...	73	2	36 ...	101	4
7 ...	19	11	17 ...	47	13	27 ...	75	15	37 ...	104	1
8 ...	22	8	18 ...	50	10	28 ...	78	12	38 ...	106	14
9 ...	25	5	19 ...	53	7	29 ...	81	9	39 ...	109	11
10 ...	28	2	20 ...	56	4	30 ...	84	6	40 ...	112	8

Table of charges for Foreign Telegrams form INDIA to EUROPE, &c.—*Continued.*

Words.	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.
41 ...	115	5	56 ...	157	8	71 ...	199	11	86 ...	241	14
42 ...	118	2	57 ...	160	5	72 ...	202	8	87 ...	244	11
43 ...	120	15	58 ...	163	2	73 ...	205	5	88 ...	247	8
44 ...	123	12	59 ...	165	15	74 ...	208	2	89 ...	250	5
45 ...	126	9	60 ...	168	12	75 ...	210	15	90 ...	253	2
46 ...	129	6	61 ...	171	9	76 ...	213	12	91 ...	255	15
47 ...	132	3	62 ...	174	6	77 ...	216	9	92 ...	258	12
48 ...	135	0	63 ...	177	3	78 ...	219	6	93 ...	261	9
49 ...	137	13	64 ...	180	0	79 ...	222	3	94 ...	264	6
50 ...	140	10	65 ...	182	13	80 ...	225	0	95 ...	267	3
51 ...	143	7	66 ...	185	10	81 ...	227	13	96 ...	270	0
52 ...	146	4	67 ...	188	7	82 ...	230	10	97 ...	272	13
53 ...	149	1	68 ...	191	4	83 ...	233	7	98 ...	275	10
54 ...	151	14	69 ...	194	1	84 ...	236	4	99 ...	278	7
55 ...	154	11	70 ...	196	14	85 ...	239	1	100 ...	281	4

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge. Rs.	As.	Words	Charge. Rs.	As.	Words	Charge. Rs.	As.	Words	Charge. Rs.	As.
			26 ...	76	6	51 ...	149	13	76 ...	223	4
2 ...	5	14	27 ...	79	5	52 ...	152	12	77 ...	226	3
3 ...	8	13	28 ...	82	4	53 ...	155	11	78 ...	229	2
4 ...	11	12	29 ...	85	3	54 ...	158	10	79 ...	232	1
5 ...	14	11	30 ...	88	2	55 ...	161	9	80 ...	235	0
6 ...	17	10	31 ...	91	1	56 ...	164	8	81 ...	237	15
7 ...	20	9	32 ...	94	0	57 ...	167	7	82 ...	240	14
8 ...	23	8	33 ...	96	15	58 ...	170	6	83 ...	243	13
9 ...	26	7	34 ...	99	14	59 ...	173	5	84 ...	246	12
10 ...	29	6	35 ...	102	13	60 ...	176	4	85 ...	249	11
11 ...	32	5	36 ...	105	12	61 ...	179	3	86 ...	252	10
12 ...	35	4	37 ...	108	11	62 ...	182	2	87 ...	255	9
13 ...	38	3	38 ...	111	10	63 ...	185	1	88 ...	258	8
14 ...	41	2	39 ...	114	9	64 ...	188	0	89 ...	261	7
15 ...	44	1	40 ...	117	8	65 ...	190	15	90 ...	264	6
16 ...	47	0	41 ...	120	7	66 ...	193	14	91 ...	267	5
17 ...	49	15	42 ...	123	6	67 ...	196	13	92 ...	270	4
18 ...	52	14	43 ...	126	5	68 ...	199	12	93 ...	273	3
19 ...	55	13	44 ...	129	4	69 ...	202	11	94 ...	276	2
20 ...	58	12	45 ...	132	3	70 ...	205	10	95 ...	279	1
21 ...	61	11	46 ...	135	2	71 ...	208	9	96 ...	282	0
22 ...	64	10	47 ...	138	1	72 ...	211	8	97 ...	284	15
23 ...	67	9	48 ...	141	0	73 ...	214	7	98 ...	287	14
24 ...	70	8	49 ...	143	15	74 ...	217	6	99 ...	290	13
25 ...	73	7	50 ...	146	14	75 ...	220	5	100 ...	293	12

SECTION IV.

Rules and rates for Inland Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor General in Council with effect from the 1st July 1886.

GENERAL.

RULE 1.—The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

RULE 2.—Telegraph offices in India are distinguished as follows:—

(*a*) GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal combined offices.

(*b*) RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State which are licensed for working under Section 4, Act XIII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

I.—Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the list of offices published in the Telegraph Guide.

II.—Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.

III.—Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 9 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV.—Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about seven hours daily, and usually from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (local time) except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an 'urgent' telegram can be sent from any office at any time.

VI.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

RULE 3.—Telegrams are accepted at all Post Offices.

I.—Post Offices in Telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices are called "Postal combined Offices."

II.—Post Offices not in Telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices receive telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office and are called "Postal Receiving Offices." Such telegrams are sent "registered" and "postage free" by first post.

RULE 4.—Telegrams may also be posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post free to the sender.

I.—In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office with an insufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addressee.

RULE 5.—A telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

RULE 6.—Telegrams can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

I.—In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example.—"Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

The extra words "Post Burhee" form part of the address and are therefore sent free of charge.

II.—No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage or registration on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, but in the case of telegrams which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, eight annas additional is charged to cover the postage and registration fees.

RULE 7.—All telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals: subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in the Vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher if written in Arabic numerals.

I.—Telegram forms are to be supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

II.—At Telegraph and Post Offices in places other than the Presidency towns, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into English, and of telegrams in English addressed to them into the Vernacular.

III.—The body of the telegram must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule 10 (vi)).

IV.—The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram.

V.—The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

VI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the telegram or by his representative.

RULE 8.—No telegram or telegrams of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

RULE 9.—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit a telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government or to the chief civil or military officer if tendered at another place.

CHARGES.

Rule 10.—There are three classes of telegrams—urgent, ordinary deferred, and the following are the rates of charge for State and Private telegrams between any two offices in India:—

	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
First 8 words or groups of 3 figures ...	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures.	0	4	0	2	0	1

I.—'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission and have the right of precedence over ordinary messages and of special delivery at destination.

II.—'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M., local time.

III.—'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of *urgent* and *ordinary* telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.

IV.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

V.—The 'address' includes names of office from and to which the telegram is to be despatched, the actual names or designations of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and Telegraph officials are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the telegram.

VI.—If the sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for.

VII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the telegram is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh paid telegram.

VIII.—With the exception specified in clause XIV of this rule, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in the following manner:—

(*a*) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in telegraph stamps only.

(*b*) At Postal Combined Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps at the option of the sender.

(*c*) At Postal Receiving Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps or in cash at the option of the sender.

(*d*) At Railway Telegraph Offices in cash or telegraph stamps at the option of the sender.

(*e*) Telegrams sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for in telegraph stamps or postage stamps.

IX.—Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps) and the lower half shall be affixed to the telegram as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

X.—The senders of telegrams must affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram forms--the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the telegram,—and they should see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the office and the date.

XI.—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, are not accepted.

XII.—The value of damaged telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Government Telegraph Clerk Office, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

XIII.—Stamped receipts for telegram charges are not given at 'Postal Combined' or 'Railway' Telegraph Offices.

XIV.—Telegrams are sent 'bearing' from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, whether 'prepaid' or 'bearing', will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Bearing telegrams will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Rule 11.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

Rule 12.—Telegrams must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions.

I.—Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; provided that the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. "Half-penny," "twopence," "threepence," &c., up to "elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B.," "C. F. I.," "A. M.," and "P. M.," when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations (and no others) when written "fob," "cfi," "am," "pm" are accepted each as one word.

II.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

III.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, except in the case of nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "brother's."

IV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

V.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an under line.

VI.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted

or signalled; but decimal points, commas, bars of division, &c., used with figures, are each counted as a figure and signalled.

RULE 13.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together; the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents.

I.—Signs used to separate groups and letters, added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter. Groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

RULE 14.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is to be included in the cost, with the exception of the address as defined in Rule 10 (VI).

I.—The day, hour, and minute, (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked when tendered for despatch are added by the Telegraph Office and telegraphed free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for.

RULE 15.—State telegrams from all Government officials must be classed either 'urgent' or 'deferred,' and as a rule, paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for private telegrams.

I.—The rule regarding prepayment will be relaxed in case of great emergency. Whenever an 'urgent,' State telegram is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of 'Deferred' State telegrams.

II—State messages not marked 'urgent' will be treated as 'Deferred.'

III.—State telegrams take their turn for despatch with 'urgent' and 'deferred' private telegrams according to the order in which they are tendered.

RULE 16.—All telegrams, State and Private must be paid for except the following *viz.*—

(*a*) Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office.

(*b*) Those on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

REPLY PAID.

RULE 17.—A reply can be prepaid by the sender of a private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a Government official, depositing a sum of not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees. The sender of a reply paid telegram is to add after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "reply paid" and the amount he deposits, thus "Reply paid ten annas" and such words will not be charged for.

I.—The terminal office delivers to the addressee a 'pass' or order for the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when within the limit of 30 days prescribed in the pass and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent must be accompanied by the 'pass.'

II.—When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and 'pass' are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

III.—Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "*reply paid*" telegram, the terminal office send a telegram to that effect to the sender and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

IV.—It is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal office consists simply in the delivery of the pass for the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

V.—The sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply. And in the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY.

RULE 18.—Any sender can by writing after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "Acknowledgment prepaid," require that a notice of the time at which his telegram is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph and the charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee.

I.—This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

II.—If the telegram cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his telegram to reach its destination. The return telegram has priority in transmission over ordinary telegrams.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 19.—A telegram addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

I.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

II.—If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should add after the text of his telegram, but separated from it, the words "—addresses." If on the

other hand, he desires that each addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should add the words "—addresses on each copy," In the absence of special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

REPETITION.

RULE 20.—The sender of any telegram can, by writing the word "Repetition" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it), require that it be repeated; the charge for repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge of the message.

I.—In this case the different offices employed in its transmission repeat it back to each other.

II.—A repeated telegram is indicated by the word "repeated," which, to insure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the telegram.

OPEN DELIVERY.

RULE 21.—If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered open, he is to write the words "Deliver open" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it).

CANCELLATION.

RULE 22. If the sender of an inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated.

I.—If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid telegram from the sender to the terminal office.

II.—If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

CERTIFIED COPIES.

RULE 23.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified copies of any telegrams sent or received by them. A fee of four annas per hundred words or fraction of one hundred words is payable for every copy furnished.

I.—Within 3 days of despatch or receipt, copies can be given by the Telegraph Office concerned, but after that period applications for copies must be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

II.—Applications for copies must be made within four months of the date of the telegram. At the expiration of that period originals and copies of all telegrams are destroyed.

PRESERVATION.

RULE 24.—Application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such application must be made within four months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which time they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

I.—It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS.

Rule 25.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 23 or Rule 24, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

DELIVERY.

Rule 26.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. "Deferred" telegrams are usually delivered through the Post Office of the place of destination.

I.—Beyond the free delivery radius telegrams will be sent by post without charge, or by *such other means* as the sender may arrange and pay for.

II.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

III.—The messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

REGISTERED ADDRESSES.

Rule 27.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign telegrams can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address.

I.—Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

II.—No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

III.—The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

REFUNDS.

Rule 28.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

Rule 29.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when the extra charge for 'repetition' has been paid by the sender.

RULE 30.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class or for a 'deferred' private telegram.

I.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a 'repeated' telegram, or of a telegram for which a 'Reply' or an 'Advice of Delivery' has been prepaid.

II.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an inland telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, such overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office.

CLEAR LINE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 31.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to 'clear the line,' that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is 'cleared' is passed on:—

(1) The Governor General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
(4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Punjab, Lieutenant Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
(5) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
(7) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
(8) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
(9) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
(10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(11) The Maharaja of Patiala, from the Patiala Office only.
(12) Director General of Telegraphs in India.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (urgent) telegrams.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RULE 32.—The following are the rates charged for press telegrams:—

	First 32 words or groups of three figures.	Every 4 additional words or groups of three figures.	Remarks.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Urgent ...	2 0	0 4	Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India.
Ordinary ...	1 0	0 2	
Deferred ...	0 8	0 1	

RULE 33.—A press telegram to be accepted at press rates must fulfil the following conditions:—

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which is contained in the Telegraph Department list of registered newspapers (Application for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.)

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition (v), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in the English language.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employes on the subject of a telegram published or to be published or to an official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of press business.

VI.—If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or person, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see condition II.)

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which except the last, must contain the words "more to follow." These words and the numbers are to be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram form for "official instructions" and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least 4 telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for "official instructions," 1, 2, 3, & 4, and numbers 1, 2, 3 would also bear the words "more to follow" in the official instructions.

RULE 34.—The Press Telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 33, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

RULE 35.—Press Telegrams may be accepted "bearing" from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtain previous special sanction from the Director General of Telegraphs.

RULE 36.—The Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TREVANDRUM.

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam		=	6 Grains (approximately.)	
13	Pannams	= 1 Callenjoo	=	78 do.	,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1 Pallam	=	1014 do.	,,
7½	Pallams	= 1 Rautel	=	7605 do.	,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly		=	23 Cubic Inches	,,
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	=	92 do.	,,
3	Edungallies		=	1 Gallon	,,
10	do.	= 1 Purray.			

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1 Nauly	=	23 Cubic Inches	,,
4	Naulies	= 1 Edungally	=	92 do.	,,
10	Edungallies	= 1 Purray.			
12	do.	= 1 Chothanay.			
5	Chothanais	= 1 Codum.			

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam		= 1¼ Inch English approximately			
24	Angoolams	= 1 Kole	= 30 Inches ,,	= 2½	Feet	,,
4	Koles	1 Thendoo		10	,,	,,
800	Thendoos	1 Nauligay		8000	,,	,,
2000	do.	1 Crosam		20,000	,,	,,
4	Crosams	1 Yogena		80,000	,,	,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	= 1 Mathra	= 0·1 Second.
4	Mathras	1 Gunnidum	0·4 ,,
10	Gunnidums	1 Vyerpoo	4·0 Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1 Vinauligay	24 ,,
60	Vinauligays	1 Nauligay	24 Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1 Munneynebrum	1 Hour.
7½	do.	1 Yaumam	3 Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1 Divvassam	1 Day.
7	Divvassams	1 Wauram	1 Week.
15	do.	1 Packsham	15 Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	.. ..	1 Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	.. ..	1 Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1 Rretoo	The Native Season.
6	Rretoos'	1 Waroosham	1 Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. troy. 38$\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupee, 1 lb. avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency, bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = 52$\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.
Do. Half Do. (Do.) = 26$\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	3$\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

30$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only 91$\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. 28$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	3$\frac{1}{2}$	=	19$\frac{1}{4}$	=	211$\frac{3}{4}$
		1		5$\frac{1}{2}$		60$\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		1	Rupee.
48$\frac{3}{4}$	Pice		1	Vella Pannam.
192	Pice or 4$\frac{5}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of 16$\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency.			*British Currency.*			*Travancore.*						
Rs.	Chs.	C.	=Rs	As.	P.	Rupees.=	Q·Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0.42	1	0	15	8.63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5.26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1.26	3	2	15	1.89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1.68	4	3	14	10.53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2.11	5	4	14	7.16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2.53	6	5	14	3.79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2.95	7	6	14	0.42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3.37	8	7	13	9.05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3.79	9	8	13	5.68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4.21	10	9	13	2.32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4.63	11	10	12	10.95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5.50	12	11	12	7.58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5.47	13	12	12	4.21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5.89	14	13	12	0.84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6.32	15	14	11	9.47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6.74	16	15	11	6.11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1.47	17	16	11	2.74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8.21	18	17	10	11.37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2.95	19	18	10	8.00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9.68	20	19	10	4.63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4.42	30	29	7	6.95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11.16	40	39	4	9.26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5.89	50	49	1	11.58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0.63	60	58	15	1.90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7.37	70	68	12	4.21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2.11	80	78	9	6.53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8.84	90	88	6	8.84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3.58	100	98	3	11.16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10.32	200	196	7	10.32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5.50	300	294	11	9.48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11.79	400	392	15	8.64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6.53	500	491	3	7.80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1.26	600	589	7	6.96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8.00	700	687	11	6.12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2.74	800	785	15	5.28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9.47	900	884	3	4.44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4.21	1000	982	7	3.60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10.95	2000	1964	14	7.20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7.16	5000	4912	4	6.00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1.89	6000	5894	11	9.60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
"	"	1	"	"	2.37
"	"	2	"	"	4.75
"	"	3	"	"	7.12
"	"	4	"	"	9.50
"	"	5	"	"	11.87
"	"	6	"	"	14.25
"	"	7	"	1	0.62
"	"	8	"	1	3.00
"	"	9	"	1	5.37
"	"	10	"	1	7.75
"	"	11	"	1	10.12
"	1	"	"	1	12.50
"	2	"	"	3	9.00
"	3	"	"	5	5.50
"	4	"	"	7	2.00
"	5	"	"	8	14.50
"	6	"	"	10	11.00
"	7	"	"	12	7.50
"	8	"	"	14	4.00
"	9	"	"	16	0.50
"	10	"	"	17	13.00
"	11	"	"	19	9.50
"	12	"	"	21	6.00
"	13	"	"	23	2.50
"	14	"	"	24	15.00
"	15	"	"	26	11.50
1	"	"	"	28	8.00
2	"	"	2	1	0.00
3	"	"	3	1	8.00
4	"	"	4	2	0.00
5	"	"	5	2	8.00
6	"	"	6	3	0.00
7	"	"	7	3	8.00
8	"	"	8	4	0.00
9	"	"	9	4	8.00
10	"	"	10	5	0.00
20	"	"	20	10	0.00
30	"	"	30	15	0.00
40	"	"	40	20	0.00
50	"	"	50	25	0.00
60	"	"	61	2	0.00
70	"	"	71	7	0.00
80	"	"	81	12	0.00
90	"	"	91	17	0.00
100	"	"	101	22	0.00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

APPENDIX.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Peermade.
Allan, Revd. A. L., Nagercoil.
Alphonsus, Revd. Fr. Mary D. C. M. A. Procurator of the Mission, Verapoly.
Ambrose, Very Revd. Fr. Mary D. C., Vicar-General, Quilon.
Anderson, G., Planter, Tenkasi (*England.*)
Antonius, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
Augustine, Revd. Fr., of St. Mary, D. C. M. A., Magnamy.
Augustine, Revd. Fr., of St. Mary, D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Augustine, Chiavassa, Revd. Fr., Quilon.
Baker, H. W., Planter, Peermade.
———S., Do. Cottayam.
———A. G., Do. Do.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Bernard, Revd. Fr. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent Fort Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Bonaventura, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. A., of St. Francis, Verapoly.
Bonifacius, Revd. Fr. of S. H., of Mary, D. C. M. A., Rector of the Seminary, Poothenpully.
Bourdillon, T. F., Special Forest Officer, Travancore.
Bower, Revd. F., Mavalicurray.
Bredin, Lieut. Col. A., Offg. 2nd in Command 22nd Regt. M. I. [Trichur.
Brunton, W., Asst. to Geo. Brunton, Alleppey.
Burrows, J., Planter, Peermade.
Caley, The Ven. Archdeacon, J., Cottayam.
Cameron, D. G., Agent Scottish Indian Coffee Company, B. I. S. N. Company, and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.
Candidus, Revd. Fr. of the S. H. of Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar, Allep- [pey.
Cartner, James, Anayadi Tope, Colachel.
Celestine, Revd. Fr. of the Holy Cross, D. C. M. A., Manager Mission School, Cochin.
Chatterton, J., Light House, Muttum, Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Colachel.
Claridge, G. W., Devicolum.
Clarke, F., Asst. R. W. Dow, Alleppey.
———T, Liniwood, Tenkasi (*Europe.*)
Cosby, W. T. A., Barrister-at-Law, First Judge, Zillah Court, [Alleppey.
Cox, J. Planter, Nagercoil.
———C., Do. Do.
Critchley, D. B., Planter, Peermade.
Crozier, P. F., Planter, Peermade.
Cyril, Revd. Fr. of the M. of God D. C. M. A. Magnamy
Darragh, J., Merchant, Manufacturer of coir matting Alleppey, Proprietor of Cotton Mills, Quilon.
Davey, G. H., Asst. to J. Darragh, Alleppey.

Dawson, Lieut. F. W., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon *Absent. Malabar Volunteer Rifle Corps.*
Dighton, S. M., Planter, Peermade.
Dionysius, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A., Quilon.
Dominicus, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Donnelly, Miss A. C., Supt. Govt. Girls' School Trevandrum [(*Europe.*)
Donovan, C., Planter, Devicolum.
Duthie, Revd. J., Nagercoil.
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Supt. English District Schools.
Egan, H., Planter, Peermade.
Elias, Revd. Fr. of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar, Verapoly.
Eliseus, Revd. Fr. of the S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A. Superior Magnamy.
Elliot, Mrs. S, Ag. Lady Supt. Govt. Girls' School Trevandrum
Emlyn, Revd. J., Parachalay, Trevandram.
Emygdius, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Anjengo.
Ewart, C. F., Planter, Devicolum.
Ferdinandus, Right Revd. Dr. of St. Maria, Bishop of Massimianopolis and Coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of Quilon.
Ferdinandus, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Neyattinkary.
Ferguson, Lieut. H. S., Commandant 2nd Battalion Nair Brigade Trevandrum (*Europe.*)
———, R. B., Asst. Supt. of Police, Cottayam Division.
Fitzgerald, W. Planter, Ashambu.
Fowler, J. C., Do. Devicolum.
Fraser Jas., Planter, Ashamboo, Chairman Planters' Association.
Goldie R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
Grant, D. C. C., Supt. and Magistrate, Southern Coffee Districts Ashambu (*Europe.*)
Greenaway, Capt. T. 22nd Regt. M. I., Quilon, *Absent. Attached 30th M. I.*
Gregory, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Cottar.
Hacker, Revd. I. H., Neyoor.
Hannyngton, J. C., M. C. S., British Resident, Travancore and [Cochin.
Harley, E., Planter, Peermade.
Harvey, R. M. A., L.L. D., Principal of H. H. the Maha Rajah's. High School and College, and Director of English Education.
Hawkes, Lieut. T. B., Offg. Adjutant, Station Staff officer 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon.
Hinton N. I.
Hoey, Surgeon J., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon, *Absent. Attached 15th M. I.*
Horsley, S., A. M. I. C. E. First Executive Engineer, Nagercoil (*Europe.*)
Houston, Brigade Surgeon J. M., M. D. Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah, Trevandrum.
Howlett, Captain A., Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Ildephonsus, The Rt. Revd. Dr. of St. John Baptist, O. C. D. Bishop of Amyzon, and Vicar Apostolic of Quilon.
Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade.
Inglis, H., Planter, Ashamboo.
Isidore, Revd. Fr. M. A. Moolagoomode.
Jackson Lieut. R. P., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon, *Absent. Attached 12th M. I.*
Jacob, A. H., M. A., M. E., M. I. C. E. Chief Engineer, Trevandrum.
John Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Tangacherry.
Johnson, Lieut. W. H., Offg. Quarter Master 22nd Regiment M. I. Quilon.
Joseph, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A. Cottar.
Kanga, Surgeon J. K. Offg. Medical charge, 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon.
Ketchen, Lieut. Col. W. D. Brodie, Commandant, Nair Brigade, Trevandrum.
Keess, Surgeon A., in Medical charge, Nair Brigade, Trevandrum.
Knowles, Revd. J., Quilon.
Lawrence, J. M., Planter, Ellaputty.
Lee, Revd. W., Nagercoil, (*Europe.*)
Leonard, Rt. Revd. Dr. of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Nicomedia and Vicar Apostolic of Malabar.
Lumsden, J. Planter, Peermade.
Mackay, G. M., Planter, Trevandrum.
Mackinlay, T., Agent, R. W. Dow, Alleppey.
Maclennan, G., Planter, Ashambu.
Malden, Revd. C. H., M. A. Chaplain, Trevandrum.
Maltby, C. J., Supt. and Magistrate Cardamom Hills.
Marcellinho, Rt. Revd. Dr. of St. Theresa, O. C. D. Bishop of Pario and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Verapoly.
Marshall, W. Planter, Trevandrum.
Martin, A. F., Do. Devicolum.
Martin, Revd. Fr. Trevandrum.
Master, C. D., Planter, Trevandrum.
Miller, R. T. Planter, Tenkasi.
Munro, J. D., Planter, Peermade, Chairman, Peermade Planters Association.
Neve, Revd. C. A., Cottayam.
Ormsby, W. E., M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of Travancore.
Painter, Revd. A. F., Cottayam.
Parker, F. M. Planter Peermade.
Payne John, Do. Devicolum.
Peter, Revd. Br. Tangacherry.
Philip, the Very Revd. Fr. of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A. Vicar General Coonemaw.
Prince, I. H., High Court Pleader, Trevandrum.
Read, H. N. M. A., Professor of Science, H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trevandrum.

Rector, Revd. Fr. John Colombino, Quilon.
Richards, Revd. W. J., Alleppey.
Rohde, J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Rombant, Revd. Fr. of St. Elias, D. C. M. A. Vicar, Chathiath.
Rosenberg, Baron J., Planter, Devicolnm.
Sharp, A. H., Do. Do.
Sherman, C. B. B., A. M. I. C. E., Asst. Engineer, Cottayam.
Speechly, Right Revd. Dr., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Pullum.
Thomas, Col. E. H. 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon *Absent (Europe.)*
Taylor Lieut. H. N., 22nd Regt. M. I. Quilon, *Absent. Commissariat Department Madras.*
Tomlinson, J. J., Supt. Travancore Survey, Trevandrum.
Thompson L. C. Agent, Andrew and Co. Alleppey.
Turner A. W. Planter, Devicolum.
Valentine, D. W. T., 2nd Executive Engineer, Quilon.
———, J. S., Planter, Trevandrum.
Vernede, C. R., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Verleure, Revd. Fr. Eugenius, Mo lagoomoodoo.
Victor, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A., Colachel.
Victor, Revd. Fr. Mary D. C. M. A., Trevandrum.
Vine, W. C., Planter, Devicolum.
White, Surgeon-Major H. Plunket Esmonde, M. D., Residency Surgeon, Trevandrum.
Williams, A. C., Planter, Trevandrum.
Wratislaw, Major M. H., 22nd Regt M. I. Quilon, *Absent. Staff duty.*
Wyllie, Lieut J. A., Nair Brigade, Trevandrum.
Wynch, Col. H. St. Maur, Commanding 22nd Regiment M. I. Quilon.

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

No.	Names of Merchant Firms.	Names of Resident Partners or Owners.	Names. of Agents.
1	James Darragh ...	James Darragh ...	G. H Davey.
2	R. W. Dow... ...	....	T. Mackinlay.
3	Andrew and Co. ...	....	L. C. Thompson.
4	George Brunton ...	....	
5	Hajee Jacob Hajee Joosup...	Hajee Mahomed H. Jacob...	
6	Hajee Elias H. Hoosman.	....	Salay Mahomed.
7	Hajee Essah Salay Mahomed and Sons ...	Hajee Assum H. Essa ...	
8	Hajee Abdoollah Noormamed...	....	Cassim Hassum Salayman.
9	Hajee Ibrahim Essa ...	Abdoollah H. Jakariah..	
10	Haroon Esmail ...	Haroon Esmail ...	
11	Adam Hadjee Elias ...	Adam Hadjee Elias ...	
12	Hajee Abdool Kalack ...	Hadjee Abdool Kalack...	
13	Satarna Mahomed ...	Satarna Mahomed ...	
14	Samjee Padomsee ...	....	Raisy Makjee.
15	Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee Vissenjee ...	
16	Jeraj Laljee ...	Vagjee Jeraj	
17	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
18	Kurumsey Kethsey ...	Nansy Kuramsey ...	
19	Ahmed Coyah and Brothers...	Ahmed Coyah ...	
20	Krishna Pillay Appavoo Pillay...	Kishna Pillay Appavoo Pillay...	
21	Hajee Aboobucker and Brothers...	Hajee Aboobucker ...	
22	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	
23	Abeeb and Sons ...	Hajee Ahmed Abeeb ...	
24	Chacco Kakee ...	Chacco Kakee ...	
25	Thengoomood Vareed ...	Thengoomood Vareed ...	
26	Moothookrishna Pillay ..	Moothookrishna Pillay...	
27	Abdraman	Abdraman	
28	Ramadas Peraj ...	Ramdas Peraj ...	
29	Chungaranarayana Pillai	Chungaranarayana Pillai	
30	Coopan Pillay ...	Coopan Pillay ...	
31	Sooboo Pillay ...	Sooboo Pillay ...	
32	Soobramonia Pillay ...	Soobramonia Pillay ...	
33	Rangashanay ...	Vitalashanay ...	
34	Luddah Madowjee ...	Luddah Madowjee ...	
35	Mahomed Somar ...	Mahomed Somar ...	
36	Joosup	Joosup	
37	Andy Iyen	Andy Iyen	
38	Soolaiman H. Davood ...	Soolaiman H. Davood ...	
39	Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	
40	Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	
41	Moothoo Iyen ...	Moothoo Iyen ...	

No.	Names of Merchant Firms.	Names of Resident Partners or Owners.	Names of Agents.
42	Sadasiva Iyen ...	Sadasiva Iyen. ...	
43	V. Kristna Iyen ...	V. Krishna Iyen ...	
44	Swamicunnoo Pillay ...	Swamycunnoo Pillay ...	
45	Mooroogappachetty ...	Mooroogappachetty ...	
46	Subapathy Pillay ...	Subapathy Pillay ...	
47	Chinniya Pillay ...	Chinniya Pillay ...	
48	Moothooswamy Pillay ...	Moothooswamy Pillay ...	
49	G. Gomez	G. Gomez	
50	Lonen Ausepoo ...	Lonen Ausepoo ...	
51	Haroon Tyib ...	Haroon Tyib ...	

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Samjee Gokuldass	Rice coir &c.
Shuther boji Set	Rice cotton, country twist &c.
Hadjee Casin Issac	Rice &c.
Hajee Jacob Set	Piece goods millinery, &c.
Issac Set	Piece goods &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber &c.
Secunder Bava Saib Shak Mohiden.	Timber rice &c.
Narumboo	Timber &c.
Cooti Pillay	Piece goods &c.
Sheid Coonjoo	Timber tobacco &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods millinery, &c.
Agamud Pillay	Tobacco &c.
Coyah	do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo	do. do.
Veerapathren	Timber &c.
Gopala Putter	Pepper, Sugar &c.
Kadervava	Timber &c.
Ramachandren Putter	Pepper, gram, &c.
Adima	Rice &c.
Iyathu Appavoo Pillay ...	Country cloths, &c.
Kashava Pillay	do. do do.
Chittani Curry Coonjoo ...	Piece goods, &c.
Kamethee	Oil, &c.
Vengadaswaren Putter... ...	do.
J. P. Shodalay	Wine and spirits and preserved provisions.
Thamotharenleelathren ...	Rice, coir, &c.
Abtholkan Raim	Copra.
Eswara Iyen	Cloths.
Goonan Putter	Tobacco.
Anantha Putter	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
S. K. A. Colathoo Iyen.	Banker & cloth merchant	Tirunakara.
Sankoo Iyen ...	Country cloth ...	do.
Soondra Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Colathoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Appakoda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
V. Sunkaralinga Iyen ...	Country cloth ...	Tirunakara.
T. Sunkoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Sunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Ganapathy Iyen ...	Banker &do. ...	do.
R Letchminarayana Iyen...	do. ...	do.
A. Shunkaranarayana Iyen...	do. ...	do.
R. Chellamien ...	Country cloth ...	Market.
R. Sankaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Shungaranarayana	do. ...	do.
Iyen...	do. ...	do.
V. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
C. Soobha Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
R. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Sunkaralingom Iyen..	do. ...	do.
S. Swamy Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Soobba Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Krishna Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
P. Sunkoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Soobba Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Ramen Koomaren ...	do. & European liquor.	do.
Mathen Ittaku ...	do. ...	do.
Oolahannen	do. ...	do.
Cherian	do. ...	do.
Pailee	do. ...	do.
Curian	do. ...	do.
Ittoopu	do. & European liquor.	do.
Vembarakaren Settoo ...	Piece goods ...	do.
Curien	Gold ...	do.
Govinden and Co. ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
Chandi	do. ...	do.
Curien	do. ...	do.
Thommi and Co. ...	do. ...	do.
Itti and Co.	do. ...	do.
Mathoo and Co. ...	do. ...	do.
Oolahannen Jacko ...	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
M. Cherian	do. ...	do.
P. Curien.	dc. ...	do.
P. Mathen	do. ...	do.
P. Pothen	do. ...	do.
Issoomal	do. ...	do.
Kristnan Pai	do. ...	do.
Korah	do. ...	do.
Meeravoo	do. ...	do.
Curien	do. ...	do.
Marakorasa	do. ...	do.
Mathai	do. ...	do.
M. Oolahannen ...	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
Thommen	do. ...	do.
Devanayaga Iyen ...	Country cloth ...	do.
P. Kolathoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Itti Abraham...	English Medicine ...	Market.
Kora Vurki ...	do. ...	do.
Ambrose ...	Copper ...	do.
Domerun ...	do. ...	do.
Thommen ...	Box maker ...	do.
Peru ...	do. ...	do.
Manni ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
Kathiru Kannoo ...	do. ...	do.
Govinden ...	do. ...	Lower Bazaar.
Jenarthnapai Vavoothen	do. ...	do.
Iypu Iypu ...	do. ...	do.
Mathoo ...	do. ...	do.
Vurki ...	do. ...	do.
Manaku pai Kashaven...	do. ...	do.
Shashtaprabu Govinden.	do. ...	do.
Nagakaumathee Mathaven...	do. ...	do.
Vappikesen Damodaren.	do. ...	do.
Venkteswara Cummettee Jenarthanen...	do. ...	do.
Gopala pai Dassen ...	do. ...	do.
Ramapai Govinden ...	do. ...	do.
Vappishenai Sashten ...	do. ...	do.
Dasa Shainai Gopalen ...	do. ...	do.
Kora ...	do. ...	do.
Mathen ...	do. ...	do.
Chaithoo ...	do. ...	do.
Cunjen ...	do. ...	do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Osmon Junis ...	Piecegoods,metals	Challay.
Hadjee Abbuker Hadjee Ahmed ...	do.	do.
Satheca Jusape ...	do.	do.
Alai Hussan ...	do.	do.
Jusape Haroun ...	do.	do.
Salomamed Mahomed ...	do.	do.
Ibrahim Abbah ...	do.	do.
Hadjee Hussan Juna ...	do.	do.
Hadjee Camesa Ismail...	do.	do.
Hadjee Assan Abbah ...	do.	do.
Hassan Hoommer ...	do.	do.
Hadjee Abdul Shuker...	do.	do.
Hadjee Assan Hadjee Hoommer ...	do.	do.
Adam Hadjee Omer ...	do.	do.
Hadjee Osman Allruk...	do.	do.
Batchu Suleiman ...	do.	do.
Ismail Abubaker ...	do.	do.
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons ...	do.	Attakoolangary
Ramaswamy Pillay ...	do.	do.
Mahomed Ahmed ...	do.	Cantonment.
M. C. Mahomed Akbar Sahib & Bros.	Piecegoods,rice&c	do.
Isacba Abdul Rahiman ...	Watchmaker.	Challay.
Maruthanayagam Chuppu Pillai ...	Country cloth ...	do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Sivathanu Neelakunden ...	Country Cloth.	Challay.
Venkadathreiyen Pulpooiyen ...	do.	do
Kuppa Aiyan	do.	do.
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother ...	do.	do.
Adam Vawa Pakeer Ravoother ...	do.	do.
Thumby Meeran Mytheen ...	do.	do.
Mathava Iyen	do.	do.
Vengadasoobien	do.	do.
Vengadaswamyien	do.	do.
Kanaku Pulpanaben Mathaven ...	do.	do.
Chembagam Pillay	do.	Kythamukku
Sivathanu Pillay	do.	do.
Chinniyan Pillay	do.	do.
Shungralingam Iyemperumal ...	Rice.	Challay.
Ananchaperumal Ekimaden ...	do.	do.
Soobien Varadien	do.	do.
Sreenevasa Iyen Saha Iyen ...	do.	do.
Sashien Ramasubbien	do.	do.
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Iyavavien Vengoo Iyen ...	do.	do.
Sreekamaswara Iyen Authy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Soondralingam Pillay	do.	do.
Sesha Iyen (Naduvacuruchy) ...	do.	do.
Vengadaswara Iyen	do.	do.
Poornam Iyen Shami Iyen ...	do.	do.
Sesha Iyen (Vadasary) ...	do.	do.
Pichu Iyen Rama Iyen ...	do.	do.
Ganapathien Pulpanabien ...	Gold and Jewellery.	do.
Ganapattey Iyen	do.	do.
Ananthakrishna Iyen Muthien ...	do.	do.
Ganapathy Iyen Verabahoo Iyen ...	do,	do.
Subbien Krishna Iyen	do.	do.
Tharma Raj Iyen	do.	do.
Muthuien Ramasubbien ...	do.	do.
Muthien Kuppien	do.	do.
Kongany Puppoo	do.	do.
Ramasubbien Muthien ...	do.	do.
Ganapathy Iyen Thanu Iyen ...	do.	do.
Moothien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Krishna Iyen Ganapathy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Narayana Iyer Muthuswamy Iyer...	do.	do.
Krishna Iyen Meenakshy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Mathaven Chettyar	do.	do.
Andyappen Soobramania Pillay ...	Sowcar.	do.
Shungara Subbien	do.	do.
Chodalamuthu Tharavium ...	Tobacco.	do.
Ramannagamony	do.	do.
Muthu Iyen Harihara Iyen ...	do.	do.
Viruthupatt, Kan Ena, Ana, Tyal Nadan...	do.	do.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Subbiah Pillay	Tobacco.	Kythamukkoo.
Oommar Kannu	do.	do.
Musthan	do.	do.
Narayana Arasa Iyen	do.	Challay.
Appaswamy Iyen	do.	do.
Thalava Padalingam and Co. ...	Timber.	Challay.
Rama Pattan	do.	do.
Muthuswamy Ruttiar	do.	Landing place.
Mydeenpillay	do.	do.
Perumal Pillay	do.	do.
Cochoo Cootty	do.	do.
Antony Joseph	Winc spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment.
T. L. Gomez	do.	do.
P. Moreira	do.	do.
E. Lopiz	do.	Puthenchuntha.
V. Manuel	do.	Pettah.
J. D. Pereira	Timber Merchant.	Cantonment.
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	Challay.
T. I. Croning	Cabinet maker and Coach builder.	Cantonment.

Marse & Co. Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, Printers, Boot and Shoe makers and Commission Agents, Cantonment Main Road.

COTTAR.

Rama Moopen	Rice, Metals.	Cottar.
Veeravahoo do.	do.	do.
Krishna do.	do.	do.
Shunmoogom Pillay	do.	do.
Sivaganam Pillay	do.	do.
Krishnen Chettiar	do.	do.
Pitchandy Iyen	Gold and Jewellery.	do.
Nullacunnoo Chettiar	Banker.	do.
Vayeeraven Pundarom... ...	Do. and Cloth Merchants.	do.
Veerapetty Rowthar	Do. do. do.	do.
Sahoonooran	Country cloth.	do.
Kulathuran Pillay	Tobacco.	do.
Vadivaloo Pillay	do.	do.
Soobiah Pillay	do.	do.
Aroomugaperumal Moopen ...	do.	do.
Ramaswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber.	do.
Soliman Pillay	do.	do.
M. Joshua	do.	Nagercoil.
M. Paul and Sons	Druggist	do.
Moothoocuroopa Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits.	Cottar.

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